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THE TIMES Tomorrow

At the seaside
Alan Hamilton casts a critical eye on British beach holidays
From Wales with love
The hidden joys of the Pembrokeshire coast and a traveller's tale from Russia
Sofa, so good
How to put up those friends and relatives who come to stay for the weekend
On the centre court
Rex Bellamy reports on the final hours of Wimbledon '83
Up the river
Jim Railton at the Henley Regatta

No charges against tax group

The Inland Revenue has decided not to take any criminal proceedings against Rossmore, the former tax avoidance group, or its principals - who included Mr Roy Tucker, Mr Ronald Plummer and Mr Tom Benyon, the former Conservative MP for Abingdon - Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General announced in a written parliamentary answer.

Labour fears on Meacher

Labour MPs predicted a breakdown of morale in the parliamentary party if Mr Michael Meacher was elected deputy leader instead of Mr Roy Hattersley, whom most expect to lose the leadership contest with Mr Neil Kinnock. Page 2

£28m for Rock

Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister that Britain will provide £28m to help economic development on the Rock.

Grammars lead

Figures in grammar and secondary modern schools get 30 to 40 per cent more O level passes than children at comprehensive, a study indicates. Page 3

Bank name goes

Millar and Glyn's bank name will disappear from England and Wales in two years under a new proposal by its parent, Royal Bank of Scotland Group. Page 19



Njonjo resigns

Dr Charles Njonjo resigned his seat as a Kenyan MP a day after resigning as Minister of Constitutional Affairs by President Moi. Page 5

Wimbledon final

Women's singles final at Wimbledon will be between the defending champion, Martina Navratilova, and Andrea Seger, aged 18, after the most one-sided semi-finals since 1958. Page 25

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Spectrum: The Times Guide to the Tour de France. Friday 5p; Catherine Bramwell-Smith at 100.
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The Earl of Dundee. Sir Ian Smith is changing face of Arabia: A two-page Special Report on the cut in the oil price is facing the development boom from North Africa to the Gulf.

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Murray condemns political strikes and Scargill action

By Paul Routledge and Barrie Clement

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, yesterday signalled a thaw in relations between the unions and the Government and dismissed political strikes against the Conservatives as "plain daft".

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, indicated that the TUC's willingness to talk would very shortly be put to the test.

Speaking before a speech to the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaysmen in Bridlington, Mr Murray said that Mr Scargill and two Labour MPs he did not name were talking "a lot of nonsense" and their brand of extra-parliamentary action was giving it a bad name.

"We have always taken action outside Parliament. It is a perfectly valid activity. It is complementary to what we are doing", Mr Murray said.

"So people who confuse that with blood running down the barricades, or who try to create that impression, are talking nonsense and creating a bad impression", he said.

Ministers noted with approval the conciliatory tone of Mr Murray's speech later to the railwaysmen's conference, after the distinct freeze in the relationship between the

Cabinet and union leaders since January over the Green Paper on industrial relations.

Mr Tebbit is soon to publish a White Paper on trade union rights as a preliminary to the Conservatives' election manifesto, and union leaders will be invited to discuss these measures.

Hitherto the TUC has boycotted such talks, arguing that the Green Paper in January "did not offer any serious basis for discussion".

But Mr Murray told the NUR conference yesterday: "We will consider on its merits any invitation to talk with the Government - and by merit I mean what will be in the best interests of trade unionists."

"How we can best protect and advance the interests of trade unionists is always a matter of judging the situation on its merits."

"There are times - exceptional times - when it is quite clear that no useful purpose would be served by discussion. But it would be quite wrong to elevate a tactic into an unflinching principle", Mr Murray said.

The unions were not putting two fingers up to the general election result, he argued. "It is plain daft to call for political strikes to overthrow the

Government, to pretend that people who would not vote for change can't wait to man the barricades."

Mr Tebbit, who was speaking to the London Farringdon branch of the National Union of Journalists, said: "I shall invite them (the TUC) formally at an opportune moment, and the first things I want to talk about are the matters appearing in the party's manifesto where I would seek consultation."

He wants talks with the TUC to ensure that the 70-year-old Act governing the political activities of unions is re-fashioned so that trade unionists can decide every 10 years whether they want a fund to carry out political activities and support the Labour Party.

Mr Tebbit said that it was now unlikely that a law to limit industrial action in essential services would be included in the 1984 industrial relations legislation now being prepared.

He made clear that the Government's commitment to secret ballot before strikes and for the election of trade union executives is unshakable. "Having had them endorsed at the general election I think it would be very difficult to move away from them. On the other hand, other items are of interest to the trade unions", Mr Tebbit said.

Jobless total rises - but more slowly

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

More than 128,400 young people left school last month for the dole queues, pushing the official count of those out of work up to 3,112,354 from 3,049,351 in May.

In all, some 247,360 school leavers are now jobless, the highest figure for June, about half left school before this summer.

The June unemployment figures are again complicated by Budget measures that have taken nearly 19,000 older men out of the official count. But the underlying movement remains steadily upward, though at a slower rate than last year.

The number of people out of work, excluding school leavers and adjusted for seasonal factors, rose by 19,300 in June after a rise of 23,000 the month before. So far this year unemployment has increased by about 24,000 a month, a modest deceleration from the 29,000 a month seen in the second half of 1982, while the number of vacancies has risen by a third.

But 18,800 men aged 60 and above dropped out of the official count last month, so that the seasonally adjusted adult total for June shows an apparent increase of only 500.

to 2,970,400 - 12.4 per cent of the workforce.

Budget changes have relieved older men of the obligation to sign on at benefit offices to claim national insurance credits, and have made it possible for them to declare themselves retired when they become eligible for supplementary benefit, to qualify for the higher long-term rate.

Since April 122,300 men have left the jobless count under these schemes.

In addition, about 340,000 people are being kept out of the dole queues by special employment and training schemes, while more than 100,000 people, mostly women, who used to register for work, are no longer counted because they do not qualify for social security.

The unadjusted "headline" unemployment total is expected to rise sharply in the coming months. There is no sign that the remorseless increase in the underlying jobless level is coming to an end, 76,000 or so school leavers are likely to join the dole queues in July, and seasonal factors for the rest of the year are mostly unfavourable.

Bank of England forecast, page 19

Lords rule deserted husband can go home

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A deserted husband who was ousted from the matrimonial home by a controversial court ruling because his wife would not otherwise live there with the children can now return, after a House of Lords judgment yesterday.

In a unanimous decision with far-reaching implications for family law, five law lords, presided over by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, overturned what was widely held to be an unjust ruling, even by the judges who made it in their efforts to apply the law.

The Lords upheld an appeal by Mr Gordon Richards, aged 32, a bricklayer, against a Court of Appeal ruling that he must leave his three-bedroomed council house at Warrham, Dorset, so his wife and two children, aged six and four, could return.

Lord Hailsham said: "It must now be clear, and I believe that it ought to have been clear all along, that the wife has never made out a case for excluding the husband from the home."

But he urged the couple not to take too much advantage of the Lords' ruling. Through "good sense" they had reached an arrangement whereby the wife lived at the home in the week and husband at weekends, alternating care of the children.

It seems likely that arrangement will now end. Mr Edmund Buck, solicitor for Mr Richards, said that Mr Richards, now living with his father at Corfe Castle, would make arrangements to return full-time.

Solicitors for Mrs Christine Richards, aged 30, said that she had envisaged the possibility of the law lords' decision and made arrangements to live elsewhere, with the children.

Mrs Richards is expected to drop her divorce petition on grounds of her husband's behaviour, which she described as "rubbishy" and "extremely flimsy", and amounting to no more than her being disenchanted with her husband. She will instead seek proceedings after a period of separation.

The judgment will be welcomed by lawyers as clarifying a very confused area of law.

Law report, page 8

Prince plays Klondike Charles



The Prince of Wales, dressed up like his great-great-grandfather, Edward VII, on a visit to Canada in 1860, climbing gingerly from a horse-drawn wagon at Edmonton when the town turned out in Gold Rush fashion. Twirling his brass-topped cane, he put on a dramatic performance reminiscent of another famous Charlie.

The Princess joined in the fun in a pale pink silk and cream lace dress of the 1870s with bustle and train. (Grazia Forbes writes). At a high-kicking Wild West cavalcade "Klondike Kate" had the Princess single along, while bar-room belles in tight leotards raised the Prince's eyebrows with a bottom-wriggling routine.

An inquiry began yesterday into the accident when the Boeing 707 bringing the royal couple to Edmonton hit a lorry with its port wing-tip as it taxied towards the terminal. A spokesman of the Canadian National Defence Department said the aircraft, due to fly the Prince and Princess back to England today, would "have to be thoroughly overhauled before the flight".

Peace deal agreed at Financial Times

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The management at the Financial Times were confident last night that the newspaper will reappear next Tuesday following an agreement with the National Graphical Association (NGA) to put the dispute to mediation which was underwritten by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress (TUC).

Mr Murray said in a statement attached to the six-point procedural agreement for ending the four-week strike: "The TUC would expect both parties to respect the outcome of the agreed procedure and act upon its recommendations."

That was seen by observers as a clear indication that Mr Murray has told the NGA that he wants the findings of the mediator, appointed by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), accepted even though they will not be binding.

The agreement says that negotiations to secure a press room agreement between the paper and the NGA on the 24 machine minders at the centre of the strike that has cost the paper more than £4m, should be concluded by Sunday.

The chairman of the negotiations, which started yesterday morning is Mr Andrew Kerr, former chief conciliation officer at Acas. He will be assisted by two assessors, Mr Leslie Dixon, former NGA General Secretary, and Mr Adrian Ketterer, labour secretary of the Newspaper Publishers Association.

The procedural agreement was signed at Acas on Wednesday night after seven hours of negotiations involving Mr Murray and Mr Kenneth Graham, TUC assistant general secretary. The last time the TUC intervened directly in a

Continued on back page, col 5

Steel cut by EEC less than expected

From Edward Townsend
and Ian Murray

A further reduction of 500,000 tonnes in Britain's finished steel making capacity was ordered yesterday by the European Commission, most of which is likely to be achieved as a result of continuing privatisation of the British Steel Corporation.

The new cuts, demanded by the EEC under the five-year steel crisis plan begun in 1980, are half what had been expected and are less than those being imposed on any other of the major EEC producers.

According to Whitehall sources, ministers were "relaxed" about the extra reductions. They follow the unequivocal statement by Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, last week that the Government would not authorize further contraction of the crude steel-making capacity which would continue at the five existing UK sites, including Ravenscraig in Scotland.

It appears that the Government has accepted the new cuts in finished steel capacity, which

The British Steel Corporation subsidiary of Redpath De Groot Caledonian and the UK arm of UTE of France have won a £45m contract to build the steel jacket for the drilling platform for the Alwyn North Field oil and gas discovery in the North Sea.

in particular affects strip mills, to be able to provide up to £1,390m in state aid to the industry.

The BSC, which is expecting to break even by the end of 1984-85, and the private sector have shut almost 4.4 million tonnes of capacity in recent years and shed 50,000 jobs, the highest figures in the Community.

This further cut means that Britain along with France is being required to take the largest reduction in capacity of all the member states.

Italy, however, has been singled out by the Commission to make by far the largest cuts this time, because the Italian industry has made very little effort to cut back its capacity since 1980.

The cuts now being required by the Commission total 300,000 tonnes and will bring the amount of steel recent capacity in the EEC up to 26,736,000 tonnes since 1980.

The extra cutbacks have been divided up as follows: Italy 3,460,000 tonnes; Belgium 1,400,000 tonnes; West Germany 1,200,000 tonnes; Holland 700,000 tonnes; Luxembourg 410,000 tonnes.

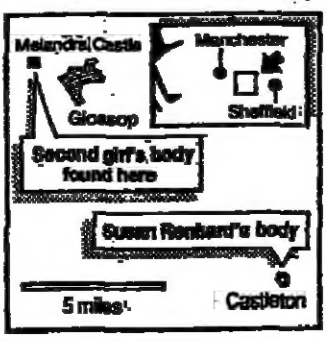
ROME: Traffic in Genoa was blocked yesterday when about 4,000 workers from the state-owned Italcristal steelworks marched through the city centre in protest against production cuts ordered by the EEC (John Earle writes).

New murder inquiry as dead girl is found

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A second murder inquiry in the Derbyshire Peak District began yesterday after the discovery of the body of a girl, aged 16, 10 miles from the spot where Miss Susan Renhard, aged 21, was found strangled on Monday.

Det Chief Supt Sydney Thompson, head of Derbyshire CID, said the possibility of a link between the two killings



5 miles

was being examined. Police officers investigating the death of Miss Renhard, a student at Manchester Polytechnic, have been drafted into the new inquiry.

Police using tracker dogs found the body of the girl yesterday hidden in undergrowth on waste ground near the site of a Roman fort called Melandra Castle at Gamesby Glasson.

The police declined to identify the girl but said they had been searching for a girl of 16, from one of the estates, who disappeared after a party on Saturday last week.

No details of how the girl died have been disclosed. Miss Renhard's body was found half naked with her hands bound near Feveril Castle, Castleton, on the other side of Kinderscout and The Peak from where the girl was found.

Backbenchers pick du Cann to lead again

By Our Political Editor

Mr Edward du Cann was re-elected chairman of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers for the eleventh successive year yesterday, defeating a challenge from Mr Cranley Onslow.

He is the longest serving chairman of the committee which represents the interests of all Conservative backbenchers.

They appeared last night to have chosen him as the more experienced of the candidates, but it was clear that much of the backing for him rested on a promise that he would support the award of the full 30 per cent pay rise for MPs recommended in May.

Lorho loses Harrods demerger vote

By Philip Robinson

Fresh moves to separate Harrods from the House of Fraser stores group were defeated yesterday. The issue was raised by Fraser's largest shareholder, Lorho, whose chief executive, Mr Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, pledged last night to continue battling for separation of the department store in Knightsbridge, London.

But Fraser's chairman, Professor Roland Smith hinted that he might ask for Government action to curb what he sees as constant harassment from Lorho, preventing Fraser directors from running the business.

Yesterday's vote at a shareholders' meeting in Glasgow, was the fifteenth forced by Lorho in the past three years. It has two representatives on



Mr Rowland: pledged to continue the battle

the Fraser board but has recently pushed for more. Last year, Lorho's 150p a share takeover bid for the 109-store chain was found by the

Monopolies Commission to be against the public interest.

Since then, Lorho has argued that its stake of almost 30 per cent in Fraser's worth almost £100m means that it should have a greater say in how the company is run.

Prof Smith said yesterday: "I very much doubt whether the chairman of any major company has been the subject of such a continuous level of personal attack from a major shareholder as I have been since my appointment."

Harrods has consistently supplied almost half of group profits while many of Fraser's provincial stores are losing money.

Such a victory on the principle of demerger would, it is widely believed, be due to

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MPs say morale will collapse if Meacher wins deputy leadership

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Labour MPs said yesterday that if Mr Michael Meacher, the hard-left contender for the Party's deputy leadership, was elected there would be a complete breakdown of morale and discipline within the parliamentary party.

Most MPs now agree, or at least concede, that Mr Neil Kinnock is set to become party leader, beating Mr Roy Hattersley in the electoral college contest to be held in Brighton on October 2.

But there is increasing concern that Mr Meacher's concerted campaign could capitalize on Mr Wedgwood Benn's undoubted backing in the constituency parties and the unions to inflict a second, more humiliating defeat on Mr Hattersley, for the deputy leadership.

The Union leaders hold the balance and if they opted to give the post to Mr Meacher, MPs would regard the result as a "political atrocity", the "hammer blow" as one member of the Shadow Cabinet described it last night.

Mr Giles Radice, chairman of the centre-right Manifesto Group of Labour MPs, said: "I have nothing against Michael Meacher personally, but if by some misfortune he were to be elected deputy leader it would be electorally disastrous for the party."

Mr Radice has already said that the party has two years, and a 50-50 chance, to prove that it can remain a significant political force. If it failed, he said yesterday: "We will be cast into the dustbin of history and we will richly deserve our fate."

Some of Mr Radice's colleagues, even those on the soft left, believe that he is being optimistic, arguing that if the party has not taken off by the time of the European Parliament elections next June, it will have no chance at the next general election.

Mr Gwyneth Dunwoody, another contender for the deputy leadership, said yesterday: "The body of the party is dying at every level, in every limb."

She said that the party had to rebuild its organizational power base in time to make large-scale gains in next year's local elections in May. "If by that time we still have not completed most of that task then we cannot hope to throw out the Tories at the next general election."

There are some MPs who say that if, in a year's time, Labour was still not winning by-elections they might then consider the "heresy" of attempting to join up with the Alliance.

But the more common response is the reaction that is prompted by the thought of a Kinnock-Meacher leadership: that MPs would "opt out" of official Labour activity in the Commons.

Although MPs were not prepared to be quoted, a representative sample said that the election of Mr Meacher would mean "a massacre", "a recipe for three million votes and 40 seats", and that the parliamentary party would "disintegrate" or "not last a month".

It was suggested that many of the party's most senior MPs would refuse to stand for the Shadow Cabinet or serve under Mr Meacher in any capacity. "We'd just let the hard left get on with it", one MP said.

Meanwhile, Mr Hattersley yesterday issued a statement in which he said that the principle of one-member-one-vote must become a basic element in party democracy for leadership and candidate selection procedures.

Acas attacks public sector pay policy

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Strong criticism of the Government's public sector pay policy was made yesterday by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), an organization that usually avoids political controversy.

Tough, centrally imposed cash limits were partly to blame for public sector strikes which formed a high proportion of working days lost nationally, according to the Acas annual report for 1982.

The document calls on the Government to develop "satisfactory systems for pay determination" in the six-million-strong, non-trading division of government and the education and health service to deal with a situation that has become, it says, a big problem in industrial relations.

The strict budgetary policy leads to low initial pay offers, creates the impression of inflexibility and therefore causes stoppages, Acas believes. Mr. Fat Lowry, the Acas chairman, says that the problem is not so much the cash limit as their announcement in advance of negotiations.

The report says: "The difficulties arise partly from the special problems imposed by the role of government as paymaster. What can be afforded by way of wage increases, or withheld in terms of strike action, cannot be measured in the same way as it is in private sector companies, or in the trading part of the public sector. In the final analysis, these are matters of political judgment by government in the light of economic circumstances."

"Of itself the cash limit system does not facilitate collective bargaining on pay and can have the effect of preempting negotiations which still have to take place."

"It may lead also to an early, perhaps unrealistically low, offer which management may find difficult in improving because of its apparent inconsistency with stated government policies."

Commenting on the future, Mr Lowry says that there is a "deep institutional divide over both economic policy and industrial relations law". He calls for an approach to industrial relations which could command general support at the national level.

He warns the Government: "We must recognize that a continuing high level of unemployment will not of itself provide a guarantee of industrial peace in the longer term". But he does not foresee any big change in the labour relations atmosphere because of the return to office of a Conservative government.

Redundant steelmen sue unions

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

A High Court writ has been issued against three trade unions in an action that could lead to claims totalling more than £1m.

The writ, issued on Monday in the Chancery Division of the High Court in London, alleges that the unions failed to look after the interests of their members when they accepted redundancy before the closure of the East Moors steelworks in Cardiff.

Eight former British Steel Corporation employees are named on the writ, which has been taken out against the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Transport and General Workers' Union.

The action could broaden next week when solicitors acting for the eight men, who have been granted legal aid, will take over a public hall for two days to hold interviews with the 600-member protest group formed to fight for compensation.

Unions have legal immunity against being sued in an action in tort, but it is understood that solicitors acting for the men will be arguing that they can be sued in contract.

The action centres on the events surrounding the closure of the plant which used to dominate the Cardiff skyline. According to the men who have formed themselves into the East Moors Early Leavers' Group, the corporation told the unions in September, 1977, that they would be prepared to offer money substantially more than statutory redundancy to close the plant earlier than planned.

The action alleges that the unions did not let all the men know of the possibility of increased payments, and that they accepted redundancy under the impression the plant would remain open for another three years.

When the plant shut some workers who remained until the end received payments of more than £15,000, but others who left just weeks before the shutdown got only £4,000.



Flying start: A de Havilland Dash 7 short take off and landing aircraft demonstrating yesterday the feasibility of operating "the quiet airliner" from a runway in the Royal Docks in the London docklands.

BMA conference Health service 'no longer best'

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Dundee

The British Medical Association reacted yesterday to the changing fortunes of the National Health Service by saying that it is no longer the envy of the world.

Its annual conference in Dundee overwhelmingly passed a resolution stating that, because of inadequate funding, patients could no longer expect the best possible care from the health service.

Dr T H McKinsty, of Northern Ireland, said that standards of medicine were high in Britain, but people were dying because of a lack of kidney machines and other facilities that were available in other countries. It was time that the health service was brought up to scratch.

Mr Anthony Grahnam, chairman of the BMA Council, said the health service might not be the envy of the world any longer, but "it jolly well should be". It had better services than anywhere else he had seen, and the general practitioner service was better than anywhere in the world.

If he was an ordinary person and had an acute abdominal emergency, he would be reasonably confident of getting proper treatment in Britain, but "drop me down in the middle of the United States and I would be very worried indeed".

Dr Arnold Elliott, chairman of the BMA GP committee, said there was something wrong when the Secretary of State could tell the House of Commons that the health service was going to get more real money while GPs knew that services were deteriorating.

There were longer waiting lists for patients to see consultants, and it took five years in elderly replacement into hospital.

Earlier, overseas doctors at the conference criticized their colleagues for declining to debate an emergency resolution calling for a campaign against racism in the medical profession.

Dr Ruppen Brahna, a consultant psychiatrist from Waltham Forest, north-east London, said that racism, like sex, was practised but not talked about. The BMA has pushed the issue under the carpet as if it did not exist, which could be seen as silent collusion.

"I do not wish our association to appear defensive because it is quite impossible for any organization or profession to declare that none of its members harbour or even act in a racially prejudiced manner. The honourable thing to do would be to declare that the BMA is totally against racism, and that it would oppose any such behaviour in the profession."

The motion was lost because a move to appear standing orders to take it failed to achieve the recruited two-thirds majority.

GPs may tell, medical chief says

By John Witherow

Family doctors should in special cases be allowed to disclose confidences of young patients, Sir John Walton, the president of the General Medical Council said yesterday.

He believed that they would face no disciplinary action if they could produce strong arguments to justify breaches of confidence of under-age patients. "If they have good medical reasons and believe it is in the best interests of the patient or society they would be right to break confidentiality against a patient's wishes", he told the magazine, *General Practitioner*.

The GMC is to issue new guidelines to doctors in August and is expected to say they must respect the confidentiality of girls under 16 who want contraception or an abortion without their parents' knowledge.

A recent statement by Mr Robert Gray, the deputy registrar of the GMC, that doctors who ignored the guidelines could be disciplined, led to angry protests from parents and doctors.

Sir John added: "Doctors must make every effort to persuade minors either to inform, or allow their parents to be informed, about matters affecting their wellbeing. But if patients refuse to give consent then, generally, doctors should respect confidentiality."

However, he said there were exceptions and the GMC had issued a powerful recommendation, not a prohibition.

More likely to be spent on NHS

By David Walker

This assumption, which Mr. Clarke admitted was not "based on the Treasury's more favourable view of the allocation of present spending," was that more would be spent on the NHS.

In 10 years time, providing that health authorities made savings and increased the productivity of doctors, nurses, and ancillaries, the health service should be fairer and providing a better quality service, Mr. Clarke said.

Critics of the Government have argued that growth of half a per cent is insufficient to pay for the expensive care needed for the growing number of the elderly. Mr. Clarke yesterday emphasized the continuing need for regional authorities to seek value for money and so provide the margin necessary to cope with demographic changes.

Sale room

Munch colour print takes top price

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Edvard Munch's haunting works are always among the most expensive offerings in modern print sales and yesterday saw one achieve the top price at Christie's. A woodcut and lithograph printed in colours, called "Mädchen auf der Brücke" and executed in 1902, sold for £32,000 (estimate £28,000 to £35,000) to Belman, a New York dealer.

There was also an uncoloured impression of his 1903 lithograph "Madonna". It sold at £25,920 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000). The prices seemed to indicate that the difficulties experienced in selling Munch works at recent auctions was only a hiccup in the market.

Picasso prices were also high, with his 1905 "Tete de femme de profil" at £19,440 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) and "Nature morte sous la Lampe" at the same price (estimate £12,000 to £16,000).

German expressionists were particularly in demand, with David Tunkel of New York paying £12,960 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for Heckel's "Akt am Strand".

The sale of important modern prints totalled \$662,590 with 10 per cent left unsold.

Sotheby's completed its three-session summer sale of Impressionist and modern art yesterday, having earned a total of £4,762,186 with 23 per cent left unsold. Among the highlights was the record-breaking Otto Dix self-portrait of 1923, with the artist fully dressed and a model naked at £220,000 (estimate £140,000 to £180,000) and a tiny Picasso titled "Fete at Ciron" at £231,000 (estimate £100,000 to £150,000).

Rhine command assumed by tank expert

One of the most widely respected figures in the British Army, General Sir Nigel Bagnall, today takes over as Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, and Commander of Nato's Northern Army Group (our Defence Correspondent writes).

He succeeds General Sir Michael Gow who will carry out internal studies for the Ministry of Defence.

Sir Nigel, aged 56, has a reputation for expressing his views forthrightly to his subordinates and superiors.

He was commissioned in The Green Howards, an infantry regiment, but also served in The Parachute Regiment before transferring to the 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards. It was as an expert in armoured warfare that he made his name.

Apart from his great experience of army command, Sir Nigel has a high reputation for his abilities to achieve cooperation with the other armed Services and with the Civil Service.

From 1973 to 1975 he was secretary to the Chiefs of Staff Committee and from 1978 for two years was Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff, responsible for policy. In both those roles he showed a mastery of paperwork and an ability to secure agreement on difficult issues.

BA crew is blamed for crash

By Richard Evans

A British Airways Trident crew was partly blamed yesterday for the world's worst mid-air crash, seven years after it happened.

The allegations were rejected immediately by the Department of Trade's accident investigation branch, British Airways, and the British Airline Pilots' Association.

A Yugoslav official report into the 1976 collision between the Trident and a chartered DC9 over Zagreb, in which 176 people died, claims to annul an earlier investigation which placed all the blame on a Zagreb flight controller, who was jailed for seven years.

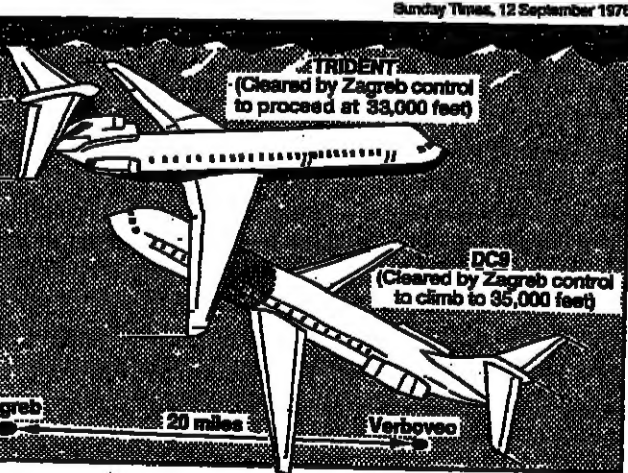
The new report, published in English yesterday eight months after the findings were released in Yugoslavia, says the failure of both crews to comply with rules calling for a continuous lookout to be kept and listen to air controllers' radio, combined with improper air-traffic control, caused the accident.

But Mr Kenneth Smart, principal inspector of the Department of Trade's accident investigation branch and the British representative on the Yugoslav inquiry, said that the crash was caused by the failure of ground control to ensure the required distance between the two aircraft.

In an addendum to the Yugoslav document, he says: "The evidence presented does not support the statement that the crew did not comply with the flight operations manual requirement to maintain a lookout and continuously monitor the appropriate ATC frequency."

The Trident and the DC9 were, at the time of collision, under the control of Zagreb ATC who were solely responsible for aircraft separation.

Mr Roy Watts, British Airways' deputy chairman, said yesterday that there was no evidence to justify criticism of the Trident crew. "It is British Airways policy the pilots should look out and listen to the air traffic control frequency. There was no evidence that the crew of the Trident did not do so."



Congreve VC bought by museum

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

The Victoria Cross group of medals awarded to Major William La T. Congreve during the First World War was bought by the Royal Green Jackets Museum at Winchester yesterday for £26,000.

The museum owns the VC won by Major Congreve's father, General Sir Walter Congreve, at the battle of Colenso during the Boer War. There are only three instances of a father and son both being awarded the supreme military honour.

The sale of the medals by Major Congreve's daughter, Gloria, had caused a family disagreement. The major's younger brother, Major Christopher Congreve, aged 80, had tried to persuade her to halt the sale.

He wanted the museum to have the medals free of charge. Ten years ago he had given the museum the generals VC, which he had inherited because his father survived the elder son.

But last night Major Christopher Congreve said he was delighted that the museum had secured the medals.

The medals were exceptional not only because of the rarity of two VCs won by father and son, but also because of the number of medals won by Major William Congreve.

He won the VC for "most conspicuous bravery during a period of 14 days preceding his death in action" at the Somme in July, 1916.

Science report

Cricket ball secrets tumble

By the Staff of Nature

Ever faithful to their nation's interests, and still in time for the cricket Test matches, scientists at Imperial College, London, have some information that may be to the advantage of England's bowlers. They have discovered the secret of making a cricket ball swing in flight: release the ball at a velocity of 30 metres per second, spinning backwards at a steady 11 revolutions per second, and with the seam at an angle of 20 degrees to the line of flight.

No doubt provoked by the fact that the only serious scientific data on the swing of a cricket ball came from an Australian research establishment, a team from the Department of Aeronautics at Imperial College has restored the balance in this research vital to the nation's victories on the field. At the same time, they have disposed of a popular myth on the subject.

Swing is dependent upon the seam of the ball, which disturbs the smooth air flow around one of its hemispheres. The turbulence of the flow on one side and its smoothness on the other produce a pressure difference which forces the ball to move sideways through the air.

The conditions under which this happens are quite complicated, however, and if the ball is projected at too high a speed, turbulent flow develops on both sides of the ball, destroying the pressure difference and the swing effect.

To learn more about this, the team projected spinning cricket balls into a wind tunnel and gauged the influence of a variety of factors on swing by means of pressure sensors embedded into the surface of the ball.

From tests on 23 balls of varying quality, the conclusion was that maximum swing depends on ball velocity, spin and seam angle in a complex way. Best results are obtained with a velocity of 30 metres per second (about 70 miles an hour), a spin of 11.4 revolutions per second and the seam at an angle of 20 degrees to flight.

But at lower speeds all the factors change, for example, for velocity of 20 metres per second, the ball swings best if the spin is increased to 16 revs per second and the seam angle reduced to about 10 degrees. Unfortunately, British swing bowlers are not thought to be capable of making the necessary calculations during their run up.

Another factor investigated was air humidity, since it is widely believed that humid or damp days are conducive to swing bowling. This has been put down to swelling of the seam, making it more effective at setting up turbulent flow on one side of the ball.

However, measurements of the thickness of seams showed that no aerodynamically significant swelling occurred even after soaking the ball in water, and the degree of humidity had no effect on swing.

Not wishing to undermine the confidence of team captains faced with the choice of batting first or putting the other side in on a humid day, the Imperial College team suggests that humidity may make the ball's surface slightly sticky and therefore easier to grip. The bowler, perhaps without knowing it, therefore imparts a greater spin to the ball.

Source: *Nature* vol 303, 9/7/83, June 30, 1983
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'Fairer' entry to Oxford is backed

By Paul Flather

Proposals to make the Oxford University admissions system "simpler and fairer" have passed their first big test, gaining the broad support of most of the 28 colleges admitting undergraduates.

The support came in a straw poll at a meeting of college representatives, and it seems likely that the reforms, including abolition of the seventh term entry examination, will be approved when a decision is made in November.

It is widely expected that the proposals will encourage more state school entrants to Oxford, meeting one of the underlying criticisms of the present system, that it appears to discriminate in favour of private school applicants.

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Police chief criticizes errors, confusion and incompetence in murder hunt

Ripper report lists three 'lost links' to mass killer

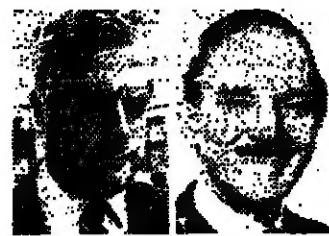
A hurt hunter who opened old wounds

By Ronald Faux

If Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, had set out deliberately to anger all concerned in the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper he could not have done so more comprehensively.

By publishing his memoirs in *The Mail on Sunday* he has been accused of adding little to the sum of knowledge about the case, at the cost of opening old wounds among the beleaguered, outraged former colleagues, deeply irritating members of the West Yorkshire Police Authority, and holding double standards that allowed him to earn a reputed £50,000.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) has received complaints about the television advertisement prompting the newspaper articles. The advertisement, by Satchell and Satchell, featured a dark, cobble street on which the outline of a body was marked in chalk. Against the sound of the mocking Geordie voice that so misled police during the Ripper



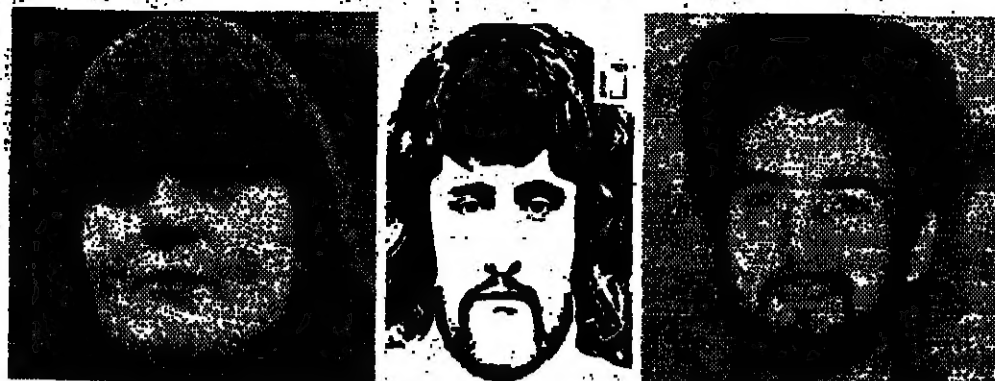
Mr Ronald Gregory (left) and Mr Colin Sampson, his successor

investigation, Mr Gregory emerged, advertising his memoirs.

What Mr Gregory thinks about the future is not yet known. He has fended off inquiries with "no comment" and an assurance of a statement this weekend.

There has been speculation as to why he should cooperate with such a dramatic use of his memoirs.

The feeling is that Mr Gregory, a tough, cool and greatly respected policeman with more than 40 years' service, has been deeply hurt by the aftermath of the Ripper case.



The missing link: Marilyn Moore (left) was attacked in December, 1977. The Photofit description (centre) of her attacker should have led to Peter Sutcliffe (right), but its significance was not appreciated.

respect of the interviews with Sutcliffe.

Only two detective constables concerned in the fifth of nine interviews, had carried out a thorough inquiry; theirs, indeed, was the most crucial interview. They followed up information to the point where they were not really satisfied. "Even then the matter was not picked up and pursued. The situation was influenced greatly by the letters and tape but it is difficult to understand any experienced detective, on reading the report, not directing that further attention be given to Sutcliffe."

This interview in July, 1979, took place after Sutcliffe's vehicle was seen in red light areas of Bradford, Leeds and Manchester. The two constables were unaware, however, that Sutcliffe had been interviewed previously, as the reports were then buried in a backlog. Sutcliffe explained his presence in Bradford as travelling between work and home, denied the Manchester sighting and said the Leeds sighting took place when he visited a nightclub. He was unable to account for his movements on crucial dates, saying that when he went out it was always with his wife. She had verified that.

Both officers noted Sutcliffe's similarity to the photofit

investigation to link incidents with the series. The criteria were too narrowly drawn. An open mind should have been kept and the information, particularly the physical description, regularly assessed.

Mr Sampson's report says that the bearded man had turned up again in two other attempts murders. He said: "It is difficult to understand why certain cases were excluded from being possibly connected."

Little weight had been given to Miss Moore's description. "Had this been linked with others, the investigation might have been resolved much earlier."

The report goes on: "A number of things went wrong during the inquiry, mistakes were made, errors of judgment occurred." Administrative standards and professional conduct did not always measure up to that expected, from which lessons for the future should be learned."

Mr Sampson also criticized some detectives' interviewing skills. Examination showed in certain cases a lack of depth.

"It begs the question as to whether detectives always knew what was required of them. Were they briefed properly? There seems to have been a lack of persistence and follow-up in

compared with those by other survivors, the similarity is so striking that it is beyond belief they would not all have been linked and considerable emphasis given to tracing the bearded man.

"One name that would certainly have emerged was that of Sutcliffe as he had already been seen and his description provided in November, 1977."

"If Sutcliffe had been reinterviewed at any point soon after December, 1977, the officers would have seen his striking resemblance."

"Women are not attacked with hammers with any regularity for no apparent reason. There was a failure during the

An internal report by West Yorkshire police into their handling of the Yorkshire Ripper hunt criticizes mistakes, incompetence, administrative confusion, and lack of persistence and vision.

The report, published yesterday, is by Mr Colin Sampson, former deputy and now chief constable. It details in particular three important opportunities of tracing Peter Sutcliffe that were missed:

● An accurate Photofit by a victim who survived was not compared with similar ones, which would have directed the hunt to looking for a bearded man.

● A report by two detective constables who felt there was something "not quite right" about Sutcliffe after the fifth of nine interviews with him was discounted and not indexed for eight months.

● A report by a friend of Sutcliffe naming him as the possible killer was lost in the force incident room.

From Arthur Osman, Wakefield

Mr Sampson started the inquiry on the day Sutcliffe's trial ended in May, 1981, by which time 13 women had been killed and 7 been battered close to death.

Mr Ronald Darrington, the police authority chairman, said yesterday the publication of memoirs by Mr Ronald Gregory, the former chief constable, in *The Mail on Sunday* removed restraints which Mr Gregory himself had imposed on the report's publication for operational purposes.

Mr Darrington said: "The authority has decided it is now right to publish. He deplored Mr Gregory's decision to tell all for a reputed £50,000 fee."

Mr Sampson says that for more than a year and a half the notorious tape recordings and letters received from a hoaxer claiming to be the killer became the main theme of the hunt. Their acceptance as authentic "totally misled the investigation."

It is his widening and critical review, Mr Sampson says the turning point should have occurred in December, 1977, after an attack on Miss Marilyn Moore at Leeds. By then Sutcliffe had already killed seven times.

Miss Moore provided a Photofit of her bearded attacker and, his car, Mr Sampson says. "If her Photofit had been

Poison find prompts fish warning

Reservoir fishermen in the South-west have been warned not to eat any rainbow trout they may catch as traces of poisonous pesticides have been found in fish at a Devon hatchery (Craig Seton writes).

The South West Water Authority said yesterday that Aldrin and Dieldrin, whose use is severely restricted, had been found at the North Molton hatchery in rainbow trout fry that are used to stock most of the eight trout reservoirs in Devon and Cornwall.

The authority's medical advisers do not expect that anyone who eats reservoir rainbow trout will suffer ill effects. They say the warning is just a precaution and water supplies are not affected.

Press executive presumed dead

Mr John Golding, managing editor of the *Daily Mail*, who disappeared from his home in West Norwood, south-east London, on February 28, 1976, when he was aged 48, was officially presumed dead by a divorce judge in London yesterday.

He dissolved the marriage of Mrs Evelyn Golding, a clinical psychologist, aged 55. The couple married in September, 1950, when Mrs Golding was aged 22 and her husband 23.

Kidnap remand

Mr Anthony Woolf, aged 41, an electrical engineer of France Lynch, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, was remanded in custody by Staines magistrates yesterday accused of possessing at Heathrow airport ammunition with intent to kidnap.

\$50,000 hold-up

Three men armed with shotguns and a pistol seized £50,000 from a security van outside Coppers Wood hospital, Muswell Hill, north London, yesterday. The robbers, who wore balaclava helmets and jump suits, escaped in a van.

Roach fine

Davina Roach, aged 18, of Clapton, was ordered to do 60 hours' community service and fined £5 yesterday by Highbury magistrates, north London. She was convicted of threatening behaviour and obstructing the highway after a demonstration over the death of her cousin, Colin Roach.

Study marks down comprehensives

By Lacy Hedges, Education Correspondent

A study published yesterday shows that pupils in grammar and secondary modern schools get 30 to 40 per cent more O level passes than children at comprehensive schools.

The findings met immediate criticism from Miss Jane Steadman, author of the authoritative National Children's Bureau analysis of examination results, which concluded recently that there was no difference between the examination results of selective and non-selective schools. She said that they had not taken into account what pupils were like when they went into the secondary schools and therefore it was not possible to say that the results reflected the type of school.

The new study, of 350,000 pupils in more than 2,000 schools, says that chances of getting good results varied dramatically between schools - often of the same type - and between areas of England and Wales.

The study, carried out by the National Council for Educational Standards, the right-wing pressure group, discovered that the average number of O level passes a pupil is three times greater in some local education authorities than in others. No authorities or schools were named on the

Board renews attack on A level grades system

A fierce attack on the system for grading A level examination papers is published today by one of Britain's largest examination boards. It says that it is difficult to make proper distinctions between candidates getting grades B, C, or D (our Education Correspondent writes).

The joint Matriculation Board, based in Manchester, says that it spent four years in the late 1960s and early 1970s trying to get the system changed.

The Schools Council had agreed that grades should be awarded according to marks gained rather than according to the proportions of candidates entered and proposed a new scheme. However, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, then Secretary of State for Education and Science, rejected the change on the ground "that she would not be justified in accepting the implementation of a scheme on the lines proposed."

Today's booklet says: "Thus, four years after the JMB first initiated discussions on ways to

remove some of the undesirable features of the advanced level grading scale, some lack of agreement about what should be done carried greater weight than the general agreement, shared by the Secretary of State, that the scale was unsatisfactory."

"The scheme which under such concentrated discussion over a decade ago remains that which the GCE examining boards are still required to operate. It is likely that the weaknesses of the scheme which were exposed to public debate at that time have now been forgotten by many users of advanced level results." The report says that the main weakness of the present scheme is the narrowness of the grade C band. That is caused by guidelines, laid down in 1960, which specify what percentage of candidates entered for the examination can be awarded which grade.

Problems of the GCE Advanced level grading system available from the Secretary, Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester M15 6EU; free with seal.



Mr David Ruffie recovering in Odstock Hospital, Salisbury with his wife, Cynthia.

Severed arm victim praises workmates

Mr David Ruffie, aged 38, whose left arm was sliced off by a wood plane while he was at work in Farnham, Surrey, said yesterday, 24 hours after having his severed arm sewn on at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, that he was looking forward to drinking a beer with his left hand.

Mr Ruffie, of Baldery's Farm in Farnham, whose arm and forearm have been screwed together at a right angle, said: "I never thought I would ever have the use of my arm again."

He said he remained conscious after the accident.

Mr Roy Tapping, aged 33,

a farmworker, is being treated for severe pain at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, three days after his left arm was torn off and he carried it for 500 yards to get help. He is recovering and has been visited by his parents from his home in Bledlow, Buckinghamshire.

Outspoken lifeboat chief resigns

By Craig Seton

Captain Eric Kemp, secretary of the St Ives lifeboat for more than 10 years, has resigned after being accused at the Penlee lifeboat disaster inquiry of taking part in a "rawdy campaign of spite."

Captain Kemp, a Trinity House pilot at Penzance, insisted yesterday that pressure of work had forced him to leave. But he agreed: "Those in the coastguard service are probably doing a dance of delight that they have got me off their back."

He said people would think that he had resigned because of pressure from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which worked closely with the coastguard service and had been

embarrassed by his comments before and during the 29-day Penlee inquiry, which ended on April 27. But he denied it, saying: "I have never walked away from a fight in my life."

Captain Kemp, aged 47, strongly criticized the reorganization of the coastguard service and played a leading role in a campaign to have the coastguard station at Land's End restored as a rescue coordination centre.

He also commented publicly on the role of the coastguard station at Falmouth when it coordinated the ill-fated Penlee lifeboat's attempt to rescue a stricken coaster.

His criticism was a central theme at the Penlee inquiry. Mr

George Beattie, for the coastguard service, accused him and others of acting like "the witches of Macbeth", throwing dismembered pieces of the coastguard service into a cauldron of controversy.

Captain Kemp said: "I have no regrets, but that accusation hurt and I have asked Mr Beattie to substantiate it. I have got a lot of enemies who would take great pleasure in making an example of me, but nobody should think I have packed it up because of a bit of scrambled egg in the RNLI."

An RNLI official said yesterday: "Captain Kemp was appointed in November, 1972, and we value the splendid service he has given."

Consultant on baby charge suspended

By John Withersow

Mr Anthony Hamilton, a consultant gynaecologist, who has been charged with the attempted murder of an aborted baby, has been suspended from all hospital duties on full pay.

The suspension came after charges were authorised by Sir Thomas Hetherington, Public Prosecutions, in what is considered to be the first case of its kind.

The north west Thames Health Authority said it took the decision to suspend Mr Hamilton, who is senior consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at Luton and Dunstable Hospital in Bedfordshire, "in accordance with normal health service practice when a serious matter arises concerning a member of staff."

Mr Hamilton, of Foxhills, Old Bedford Road, Luton, who is on a salary of £18,223 a year, will be replaced by another consultant during his suspension, which took effect from Wednesday. He is due to appear at Luton magistrates' court on September 14 on a charge that on September 23, last year, he attempted to murder an infant contrary to section 1 (1) of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

The case was initiated by Life the anti-abortion group, which informed the local police. The papers were sent to the director in January. An official in the director's office said that he believed the case was unprecedented.

The charges arose from the birth of Timothy John, son of Jacqueline Cochrane, aged 23, the daughter of Dr Graham Cochrane, of Lodge Farm, Chilton. The baby remained in a special care unit at the hospital and has since been adopted. Seven weeks after the incident Mr David Thelwell, the hospital's administrator said: "The baby has been discharged, he is very well and gaining weight steadily after his birth."

A DDP spokesman said that this was the first time a doctor has been charged with murder or attempted murder after an abortion since the introduction of the Abortion Act, 1967.

The act says that abortions must not be carried out where the baby could survive apart from the mother. An earlier act defines this as the 28th week of pregnancy. Prosecuting relating to abortions would normally be brought under this act.

Sheep disease out-breaks amaze and worry vets

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The British Veterinary Association expressed surprise and concern yesterday at the continuing spread of two parasitical diseases in sheep, one of which is thought to account for up to 15 human deaths a year.

The potentially fatal hydatid disease is believed to be confined to central Wales, Cumbria, the Western Isles, the Orkneys, and Shetland. It is spread by a tapeworm that infects the intestines of dogs and thence sheep feeding on contaminated pasture.

The disease can reinfect dogs scavenging sheep carcasses and be transmitted to humans. Its most virulent symptom consist of large cysts in internal organs, which may require surgery and can cause death.

Mr Jim Alcock, the association's honorary secretary, said yesterday that trials with a worming drug in two valleys in Wales had demonstrated that the disease could be controlled

relatively easily at little cost. But there were difficulties over whether control programmes should be funded by the Ministry of Agriculture or the Department of Health and Social Security.

The association also said that it was "beyond belief" that 66 outbreaks of sheep scab had been confirmed this year, considering that the disease was eradicated in Britain in 1953 and freedom from the disease had been maintained for many years.

It urged farmers to be more vigilant in reporting outbreaks and in ensuring that all sheep were dipped.

Ministers decided yesterday to take legal powers to stop the spread of a pigeon disease which has not been found in Britain before.

A pigeon - adapted strain of paramyxovirus has been found on three premises near Redruth, Cornwall. There is no cure for the disease, which kills about half of the birds it infects.

Bishop's divorce fears

Traditional church wedding ceremonies could be destroyed as a result of government plans to alter divorce laws, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, said yesterday.

He told a diocesan synod in Solihull, West Midlands that vicars could not be expected to act as wedding registrars for the state if the government plans altered the public attitude towards marriage.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill, which proposes radical reforms to allow "quickie" divorce

proceedings after one year of marriage, could mean that marriage was not regarded as a permanent union, Dr Montefiore said.

"It would involve universal civil marriage followed by a church marriage for those who wished it," he said.

The Bill was outlined in the Queen's Speech. At present, divorce petitions cannot be presented within three years of a wedding, unless courts rule that there has been exceptional hardship or depravity.

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Brittan sets out timetable for cable television

TECHNOLOGY

A Cable Bill dealing with the development of cable systems and services is expected to be introduced in the Commons before Christmas, Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary said when announcing the timetable for the legislation.

As soon as both Houses of Parliament had debated the White Paper, the Government would invite applications for two kinds of licence: licences for up to about 12 new cable pilot projects which would make a significant contribution to new cable technology, and licences for existing cable operators to start providing new programme services on their cable systems.

The Government would also make notes of guidance available to potential applicants. At a number of groups were already in an advanced stage of planning for new cable systems and had had two months to prepare since the White Paper was published, it would ask for all applications would be assessed by the Department of Trade and Industry and by the Home Office, and it was hoped that decisions would be announced and licences granted by November.

Over the same period the Government would also be granting licences of additional services on existing systems, although it did not impose a final date by which those applications should be received. While the Bill was before Parliament the Government hoped to set up the cable authority in a shadow form to give advice on the supervision of the new cable services which might then be in operation and to prepare the ground for the new system which would come into force on the enactment of the Bill.

I believe (he said) that the White Paper offers a positive and constructive approach which will enable us to take full advantage of the opportunities which new cable technology presents to us. The full programme of cable can start once Parliament has a proper opportunity to consider the terms of the Bill we shall bring forward in this session.

In the meantime the first limited steps proposed in the White Paper will ensure that time is not wasted in encouraging industry to get ahead and indeed to keep ahead of our competitors.

Moving that the House approve the White Paper, he said: We cannot guarantee that the potential benefits of cable can ultimately be fully realised, but we take the view that it is not for the Government to be satisfied that the future success of cable is assured before taking the steps which can allow expansion to take place.

The Government believed that if they failed to take the steps which private enterprise assumed in the market economy. The investment and the risk was theirs alone and they did not look to the state for aid or subsidy.

If only one television channel was available it was reasonable to impose a positive requirement that it should offer a carefully balanced service of information, education and entertainment catering for as



Brittan: Shadow authority

wide a range of interests as possible. The more channels there were the less justification there was for imposing such requirements.

But this did not mean that unfettered freedom should be given to cable programmes. There were two reasons why some defensive constraint continued to be necessary.

The analogy of publishing had been used to defend a policy of total liberalisation for cable use, but there was a difference between going out to buy a book or magazine and turning a switch on a television set bringing programmes direct into the family living room. There was a need for the more careful setting of standards in the latter case than there was in the former.

Secondly, for a considerable time to come cable would serve only a small section of the population. It was during that period it was allowed to cream off from the broadcasting services available to all the attractive programmes for which cable subscribers were prepared to pay that would be indefensible.

The Government would not for the moment prescribe either the cable materials to be used or the system design to be adopted. It would be for cable providers to decide whether to use a tree and branch design or a star configuration to allow for future conversion to that design which had longer-term attractions.

The approach was to avoid inhibiting developments by too much interference while providing for and encouraging future progress.

The White Paper proposed that the cable authority would not exercise constant scrutiny of the activities of cable operators. Supervision would be kept to a minimum. In addition to dealing with any complaints that operators might not be conforming to the conditions of their licences the cable authority would have some specific responsibilities on the use of British material - and would need to assure itself that operators lived up to the promises on which the franchise was awarded.

The restrictions which the Government proposed to place on the ownership of cable operators were designed to avoid the political or religious domination of local systems or control by foreign companies. The cable authority would be obliged to prevent the undue concentration of power and influence by existing media groups.

For example, the company holding the ITV franchise for a particular area would not be allowed to control a cable system in the same area, though minority participation was not ruled out.

Monopoly power in broadcasting was a proper source of concern to government and so a proper subject for regulation.

In the last resort the cable authority would be able to refuse to renew a franchise or even to deprive the operator of his franchise as any

Hattersley: Favour 8T

Only a limited number of licences were on offer and the maximum number would not necessarily be granted. One of the purposes of the Bill was to encourage a satisfactory, to bring into being a closer measure of supervision by requiring for example the advance submission of programme schedules or programmes themselves.

The cable authority would be required to ensure that cable programmes used a "proper proportion" of British material, which was exactly the same obligation which the Broadcasting Act 1981 placed on the IBA.

The interpretation of what constituted a proper proportion would be a matter for the cable authority itself. It would be required to take into account the plans of cable operators in this respect before granting a franchise and to work towards a progressive increase in the proportion of British material as cable established itself and production capability rose.

It was proposed that pay-per-view should be allowed subject to the cable authority ensuring that no cable programme was offered on a pay-per-view basis if the result was to deprive the broadcast viewer of an event customarily shown on an existing channel.

That protection would be underpinned by a ban on exclusive rights for a number of specified events of national importance. The approach was to maximise the choice and new viewing opportunities without jeopardising existing viewers' interests.

All cable channels must observe the same taste and decency requirements to which the broadcast channels were subject and there would be no exception.

Cable channels would be made subject to the Obscene Publications Act, but the liability of cable operators to the law of the land and to the sanctions of the cable authority would relate only to cable originated programmes.

It was not suggested that they should be held in any way responsible for those broadcast services which would be relayed by cable under the must-carry obligation.

The Government thought it essential to move forward now without waiting for legislation. When the White Paper had been debated in the Commons and the Lords, and the Government invited applications for the installation of new cable systems. It would be for applicants to identify the area which they would like to cable in this way.

The Government did not wish to pre-empt the decisions of the cable authority about how large a franchise area might be so applicants for pilot project licences would be expected to limit themselves to identifiable and self-contained communities of not more than about 100,000 homes.

The Government would not be inviting competitive applications for specific areas, nor initiating local consultations about which applicant was the best to provide services in that area. But this did not mean that applications would readily be granted.

Bill to modernise law on parochial charities

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Parochial Charities (Neighbourhood Trusts) Bill, a private member's Bill for the amalgamation of parochial charities for the poor into neighbourhood trusts, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament at the election, was again presented for second reading by Lady Faithfull (C) in the House of Lords.

She recalled that when the original Bill was discussed the Government, while not wholly in sympathy with it, had agreed to a second reading and accepted a recommendation that a Lords select committee should be set up to look into the position of parochial charities for the poor in England and Wales. She understood this position was unchanged.

There were 140,000 registered charities of which between a quarter and a third comprised parochial charities for the poor. Their endowments brought in millions, yet at present, with a few notable exceptions, they were largely a wasted asset.

The Bill recommended the formation of neighbourhood trusts under which a number of trusts in a specified area could group together and join their resources to be allocated according to the wishes of the original donors.

In one charity a man who suffered grievously from a wart in his nose lost money for others similarly afflicted. This money had rarely been used. In three days the NHS would take care of such a case; the money could more profitably be used for allied medical problems.

Lord Hattersley, for the Opposition, supporting the proposal for a second reading and for reference to a select committee, advanced the general law on charity should be considered as a whole. Parliament should reform the law and make it a matter for the twentieth century and not a matter for Queen Elizabeth I.

Lord Foot (L) said that experience over the past 30 years showed that changes in charities would not get anywhere if left on a purely voluntary basis. To ensure that did not happen with the present proposals there had to be a mandatory element if time was not to slip away.

The Bishop of Norwich (the Rt Rev Maurice Wood) said the original purpose of many charities had become inhibited by time, and changing social conditions. Therefore the Bill was liberalising rather than restricting.

The Bishops were agreed in general terms that the Bill was a proper way of approaching the matter. With a large number of small charities there was bound to be waste and inefficiency and

many were not and the definition of poor and become rather different in the present modern society.

Lady Lane-Fox (C) said the public could not afford there to be in their midst pockets of money sitting idly by. Trusts must be protected from greedy eyes and hands but given that protection they should be able to support schemes designed to alleviate poverty and need. Now was the time for files and records to be shaken free of dust and cobwebs and brought into the era of information technology.

Lord Allan of Abberystwyth (Ind) said there were many parochial charities with much tiny incomes they could not do much on their own, but linked together they could do something worth while.

Lord Ems, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the effect of the Bill would be to level out charitable resources and direct them from the specific charities and areas chosen by the beneficiaries. The Charity Commission had already helped to carry out on a voluntary basis what Lady Faithfull wanted to do by compulsion.

He could not accept the view that there should be any kind of Government compulsion.

The compulsory amalgamation by the state of voluntary organizations in the Government's view offended against the spirit of charity law. Charity was voluntary giving and charity law was based on the importance of preserving that principle.

The Bill was largely indiscriminate in applications and the cost implications were not inconsiderable. While the Government could not support the Bill in its current form it had served to show the difficulties surrounding parochial charities.

There were no easy solutions in matters as complex as this. The conclusions of a select committee would provide a valuable insight into what should be done.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Large majority for Government

The Government had a majority of 168 at the end of the House of Commons debate on the Queen's Speech on Wednesday. A Labour amendment regarding that the Speech set forth proposals which reinforced the policies which had been pursued in the past four years was rejected by 375 votes to 207. Government majority, 168.

A Liberal-SDP amendment regarding the lack of evidence in the Speech that the Government intended to moderate its policies to make them acceptable to the majority of the British people was rejected by 366 votes to 23. Government majority, 343.

During the latter stages of the debate, Mr Thomas Sackville (Bristol, West, C), in a maiden speech, employing many of his constituents' British aerospace dynamics had done research and development to a high level for a RAF missile programme. The decision on the purchase of this equipment had been repeatedly delayed. If the rival American system was chosen there would be at least 1,000 redundancies at British Aerospace, the loss of thousands of jobs, and the equipment which would never be recovered, and up to perhaps £500m in export sales.

Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Lab) in a maiden speech said the Government must not think its increased majority was a mandate for its policies. It had a smaller vote than last time. Its policies were divisive and destructive to society and if there were no change she feared for everyone.

Mr Michael Howard (Folkestone and Hythe, C), in a maiden speech, said the code of practice on the closed shop meant it was likely a worker who refused to strike and lost his job would get compensation but that was not good enough. Such a worker should be entitled to know that he could not be sacked for refusal to strike without having all the remedies available to him that were available to workers seeking being members of, or proposing to join, trade unions.

Mr John Sinks (Leisham, Devon, Lab), Opposition spokesman on Commons affairs, said the Prime Minister was intent on writing in a role for himself as a major counter-revolutionary figure of the 20th century.

With her leadership the Tory Party had abandoned the middle way of Harold Macmillan. Liberals and the SDP had bailed of themselves as the mould breakers, but the real mould breaker was the Prime Minister.

Ms Thatcher's philosophy was not the encouragement of freedom provisions of the 1976 Act. While all existing succession rights would be unaffected, new tenancies would be subject to lifetime security of tenure only. These proposals had the full support of the NFU and the Country Landowners' Association.

Mr William Beynon (Milton Keynes, C): Without the cooperation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, these measures will not be sufficient.

Mr Jopling: If there are other matters which are for the Chancellor, no doubt Mr Beynon will raise those points with him. I am concerned that we take steps within my responsibility to make more tenancies available and give new opportunities to the many young people who are demanding them.

Mr Richard Bony (Holland with Boston, C): Would he agree to discuss the matter with the Tenant Farmers' Association and the Small Farmers' Association?

Mr Jopling: I am happy to discuss these matters with interested parties. I have seen the Tenant Farmers' Association proposals. The broad support for the NFU/C LA agreement, although they would wish to go rather further.

Merseyside riots 'not predicted'

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, denied a suggestion made to her during question time in the Commons that the "Think Tank" had predicted the Toxteth riots. She refused to publish the report from the Central Policy Review Staff.

Mr Robert Wareing (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) had asked her: Will she publish the report of the Central Policy Review Staff referring to the third report from the Select Committee on the Environment in Merseyside, which predicted the disorders in Merseyside, and which the Government had no response at the time?

Mrs Thatcher: It is not the general practice to publish reports from the Central Policy Review Staff. In very rare exceptions it is done. The vast majority, under all governments, are not published.

That report did not predict the Toxteth riots. It did however take the view that if high unemployment persisted and that if the entire region became a centre of concentrated disadvantage, the existing support services and income distributory mechanism would be inadequate to prevent social unrest.

Labour MPs: It is the same thing.

Mr Jeffrey Baker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) asked the Prime Minister: Does she believe that families of the unemployed and the unemployed should be able to purchase the same amount of food, and that the cost of food should be the same as for those in employment? Or is it one year compared with another? Yes or no?

Mrs Thatcher: That would depend very much on their choice of food and the movement of food prices (not protests). This year food prices increased by only one per cent which is a record never exceeded by the Labour Government.

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition (Blaugwen, Gwent): Will she not withdraw the answer she has just given about the choice of food?

Does she not think that it is an insulting way to treat them? Does she not think it is most deplorable this Parliament should have been forced to start with controversy on pay that may go to unemployed people?

Has she not recognized that her policies may be adding to the seven million people already forced to live on means tested supplementary benefit? Does she say to them their standard of living merely depends on their choice of food?

Mrs Thatcher: How they use their national insurance and supplementary benefit is wholly a matter for their choice (Labour interruption).

It is an essential part of the national insurance system, which is in addition, if national insurance is not enough, that there is sufficient there for a reasonable standard of living and for housing. How people wish to use it is for them.

If they require extra for specific purposes, for example heating allowance, extra is available.

Mr Foot: Does she recall the controversy we had in the last Parliament about the cut in unemployment benefit? Before she cuts unemployment again, will she arrange for a debate so that this House of Commons may take into account what she said about the unemployed and their choice of food?

Mrs Thatcher: The arrangements for uprating national insurance benefits are announced once a year. They are always debated. In so far as insufficient supplementary benefit is available, many of the unemployed do avail themselves of these increases which are for that purpose.

Pressure to curb cost of CAP

AGRICULTURE

The Government believes that the growth of EEC spending on the common agricultural policy should be less and lower than the growth in its own resources. Mr Michael Jopling, making his first appearance in the House as the new Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during questions.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Worthing, Lab) asked if the minister intended to seek to secure a reduction in Community resources devoted to the common agricultural policy.

Mr Jopling: I shall press for effective action to tackle the problems of surplus production and limit the growth of expenditure through restraint on support prices

and such other measures as are practicable and negotiable.

The European Council recently agreed that concrete steps should be taken to ensure that the growth of agricultural expenditure. We shall be pursuing this objective in the forthcoming negotiations but I doubt whether it would be in the United Kingdom's best interests to publish a White Paper setting out our negotiating stance in advance.

Mr Campbell-Savours: Many of us who have supported the Community over the years feel that it discredits itself by persisting in allocating excessive resources to agricultural budget, increasing from 62 per cent of total resources last year to 70 per cent this year. Can he give an assurance that in the current year the level of resources allocated will not exceed that of last year as a percentage of the total budget, nor exceed it in terms of the cash paid.

Mr Jopling: He talked about the share in the money spent on the CAP of the total community budget and he quoted current figures. I would remind him it was only in 1978 under his Government that that share was 80 per cent. What the

Government has said on this occasion and have been saying recently is that we believe that the growth of spending on the CAP should be less and lower than the growth in own resources.

Two thirds of all the CAP costs are now devoted not to protecting farmers but to dumping surpluses in Russia and elsewhere at knockdown prices when we have mountains at all time high.

If the Government means business on CAP reform, it is not about time it gave us some idea of how it thinks the job should be done and how it expects the Common Market to take it seriously if it will not even give us the slightest outline of how it thinks it should be done?

Mr Jopling: I hope that on matters over the period ahead of us he will be as cooperative with me as he has been in the past. Between now and August 1 the Commission will be looking at a number of aspects of the CAP and examining the need for strict financial guidelines.

This examination is intended to result in concrete steps to ensure effective control. Regarding sales of produce to the Soviet Union, the Government remains opposed to subsidised sales of butter to the Soviet Union.

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab): Will he regard it as his role to seek to reduce the

wasteful expenditure on this expensive CAP so that more resources can be put into the social fund and regional development?

Mr Jopling: It is the intention of the Government to assist the Commission in making proposals before August 1 whereby the growth in agricultural spending increases at a slower rate than the growth in own resources.

Farm tenancy Bill in the autumn

The Government hopes to introduce soon after the summer recess legislation promised in its election manifesto and the Queen's Speech to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales. Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said at question time in the Commons.

He added that an important part of the balanced package of proposals which the new legislation would implement related to the succession

Finance Bill next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be the Money, Pensions, Royal Warrants (Re-Bill), second reading.

Tuesday: Housing and Building Control Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Finance Bill, second reading.

Thursday: Proceedings on Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill.

Friday: Debate on the youth training scheme.

The main business in the House of Lords will be the Money, Pensions, Royal Warrants (Re-Bill), second reading.

Tuesday: Debate on the report of the Science and Technology Committee on engineering and research.

Wednesday: Debate on difficulties of school leavers.

Thursday: Debate on White Paper on cable systems and services.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on London.

Race complaint over wine report rejected

A reference by Anberon Waugh in his wine column in the *Tatler* was in bad taste but it was not improper to publish it, the Press Council ruled today.

The Camden Committee for Community Relations in London complained that part of the column, written under the nom-de-plume Crispin de St Crispian, was grossly offensive to West Indians.

In the column Mr Waugh had said that writers on wine had to use extravagant, absurd comparisons. It would not do to say expensive wine was "jolly good" or "absolutely delicious".

He wrote: "People who have skimped on wine should be made to suffer for it. Their wine should be compared to a crackly old woman's bicycle in a Merseyside cul-de-sac, a bunch of dead chrysanthemums on the grave of a stillborn West Indian baby."

Mr Chris Adamson, Camden community relations officer, told the Magazine that at best the comparison was in extremely bad taste and at worst it could be considered racist.


Miss Tina Brown, then editor, in chief, replied that there was

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All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below.

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21 years of arrests for 'Police 5'

By Kenneth Gooling

The longest-running television programme in the Midlands, apart from *Coronation Street*, in *Police 5* presented by Mr Shaw Taylor aged 58, will celebrate today at a party in London, where the programme began 21 years ago with the reluctant consent of the Metropolitan Police.

The programme still runs in London and Birmingham.

What began with a series of six programmes, the first succeeding in tracing the mothers of two abandoned babies, is now recognized as an important adjunct to the work of the police.

This week's Metropolitan Police report acknowledged that in 64 armed robberies described by Mr Taylor, 40 arrests were made. He broadcast information about 29 murders, and there were 10 arrests.

The main crime now is armed robbery, Mr Taylor says. "Murders will go on for ever and nothing will stop them, certainly not hanging, which is no deterrent in my book. They are mainly spur-of-the-moment crimes."

"When we started in 1962

More files may be kept secret

Whitehall believes that pressure for data protection could mean that fewer government files are declassified and released under the Public Records Act, it was disclosed yesterday in an official document (Peter Hennessy writes).

The annual report of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Council of Public Records recognizes that it may be necessary to keep some papers closed beyond the 30-year norm.

"When information has been given in confidence but members are concerned that even when names have been removed from documents, making the possibility of identification extremely remote, departments are still reluctant to open them at the normal time."

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Master of the Rolls and chairman of the advisory council, said: "We have been told that they are likely to be increasingly cautious about releasing such records because of the pressure for data protection."

The twenty-fourth annual report of the *Keeper of Public Records* on the work of the Public Record Office and the twenty-fourth report of the Advisory Council on Public Records, 1982 (Stationery Office, £4.15).

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030 311 61150

Njonjo quits as MP to await results of inquiry into treason allegations

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Charles Njonjo, who was suspended on Wednesday from his post as Kenya's Minister of Constitutional Affairs, yesterday resigned his seat as an MP.

A judicial inquiry, under Mr Justice Miller, a judge of the Kenya High Court, is to investigate the allegations that have centred on Mr Njonjo since President Daniel arap Moi announced early in May that foreign powers were grooming an unnamed Kenyan to become President in his place.

President Moi's dramatic statement led to an unprecedented political furore here, with frequent calls for the "traitor" to be arrested and punished.

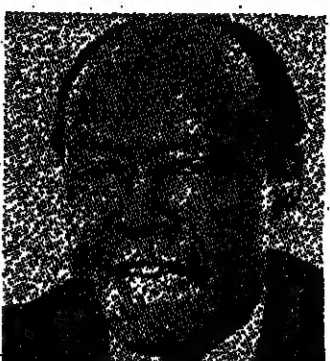
Although the President has named no one, Kenyans have widely assumed that he was referring to Mr Njonjo, who was Attorney-General of Kenya until 1980. He retired in that year from his civil service post and entered Parliament in a by-election for the Kikuyu constituency, near Nairobi.

Shortly before his suspension as minister, Mr Njonjo issued a statement declaring his loyalty to President Moi and insisting that he had never aspired to the offices of president or Vice-President.

General elections are to be held in Kenya in September, and the present Parliament will be dissolved soon. For this reason, the Kikuyu seat is likely to remain vacant until the elections.

There is no indication so far of the composition of the judicial inquiry, or its terms of reference. It could clear the air considerably, since ministers and others who have been criticizing Mr Njonjo, usually in general terms, will now be required to substantiate their allegations.

The inquiry is to make its



Mr Njonjo: 'Never aspired to be president.'

findings known to President Moi, but it is not yet known whether it will complete its work before nomination day for the general election. If he is vindicated by the inquiry, Mr Njonjo will presumably be free to stand for Parliament again.

In a leading article yesterday, *The Kenya Times*, organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU), suggested that Mr Njonjo might have taken the opportunity to resign "with dignity" when the controversy first erupted.

"The traitor issue has caused the country considerable agony. It has split the members of Parliament into two groups, those who are said to have been bought by Njonjo with money, and those who are reported to have resisted the temptation to be bought."

Mr Njonjo was conspicuously close to President Moi from the time he succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978 until last year. But since then he has not been prominent at presidential functions.

Educated at Fort Hare University, South Africa, and Gray's Inn, London, he is married (to a British-born wife) and has three children.



Indian cosmonauts, who are training for a joint Soviet-Indian space flight, at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre.

US to cover Delhi atom spare needs

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

One of the principal sources of friction which has been upsetting relations between the United States and India was resolved yesterday to the apparent satisfaction of both sides.

After a day-long series of meetings here between Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and his Indian counterpart, Mr Narasimha Rao, a settlement was announced in the dispute over the supply of spare parts for the nuclear power station at Tarapur outside Bombay.

According to the formula announced by Mr John Hughes, the Assistant Secretary of State, India will seek the spare parts it needs outside the United States. If it fails to find a satisfactory supply, Mr Hughes said, President Reagan has decided that he will take the necessary actions to supply them from America.

Another issue between the two countries was not so happily settled, however. India was anxious to press the Americans over the US objection to Indian drawings from the International Development Agency and the Asian Development Bank, and brought both Mr Prashad Mukherjee, the Minister for Finance, and Mr L. K. Jha, one of Mrs Gandhi's economic advisers, to a working lunch.

Another French A-test in Pacific

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government refused yesterday to comment on reports from New Zealand that France had carried out a further underground nuclear test at Mururoa in the South Pacific.

The 50-kiloton explosion was recorded by seismologists in Wellington at 5.46 am GMT on Wednesday.

It is believed to be France's third test explosion this year and the fifty-fifth since testing began at Mururoa in 1975. The Australian Government threatened last month to make no further shipments of uranium to France while France continued to carry out nuclear tests.

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that it never announced, confirmed or commented on its nuclear tests in the Pacific.

M Régis Debray, special adviser to President Mitterrand, has just returned from a tour of countries in the South Pacific during which he proposed that each country affected by the tests should send observers to the Mururoa atoll to see security conditions there. The Australian Government has not yet replied.

The report of a French Government committee of

inquiry into the consequences of nuclear tests and the stability of the Mururoa atoll is expected to be published at the end of this month. It has already submitted its main conclusions to M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister.

M Hernu confirmed in an interview with a West German magazine this week that some of the tests concern the so-called neutron bomb. M Hernu said that he had personally been present during one of the neutron bomb tests at Mururoa. That comment was understood to refer to a visit made by him in the autumn of 1981.

Tensions in Argentine admitted by Bignone

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

President Bignone of Argentina has recognized the growing tension in the country, acknowledging that his government faces its "most difficult moment". His statement coincided with renewed court investigations of military officers, signs of a deteriorating economic situation, and growing intensity in the party political battle.

Speaking at a Cabinet meeting, the President said that with four months to go before the elections scheduled for October 30, his administration had entered "the time period of those who are on their way out". It was now impossible for it to generate new political support, and it was too early for a consensus to be formed around an incoming administration (neither of the main parties has nominated its presidential candidate).

The President's statements have been interpreted as a response to coup rumours which have spread through Buenos Aires. The Roman Catholic Church is due to release a document condemning the "coup mentality".

It is widely felt that important sectors of the armed forces are increasingly worried by court cases against their officers, accused of crimes in the "dirty war" against guerrillas in the 1970s, and the prospect of more investigations under a democratic administration.

One of many court cases causing concern is the investigation of the deaths of Osvaldo Cambiaso and Eduardo Pereira Rossi on May 14. A court has questioned the official version that they were killed by police after they opened fire on a patrol car, and has heard evidence that they were tortured and shot.

NEW YORK: Argentina has called for a resumption of negotiations with Britain over the sovereignty of the Falklands, AFP reports.

The Argentine UN representative, Señor Carlos Manuel Muniz, said in a letter to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General, that, while seeking talks, Argentina - and all Latin America - would never agree to "British colonialism" being maintained in the islands indefinitely. Señor Muniz said London's preconditions for opening sovereignty talks were unacceptable to Argentina.

Ousted mayor 'had women fans on payroll'

Harare (AFP) - The Zimbabwe Government has removed Mr Kombayi as Mayor of Gweru because of gross corruption and mismanagement. Parliament has been told.

Mr Enos Chikore, Minister of Local Government and Housing, on Wednesday read a catalogue of 29 instances of Mr Kombayi's maladministration.

They included reports that he billed the city council for large hotel and bar bills, purchased a construction company and awarded it contracts and evicted city tenants so his friends and supporters could move in. Mr Kombayi also put 32 women supporters on the city payroll who were paid a total of 70,000 Zimbabwe dollars (\$45,000) so they could organize rallies and other shows of support for him.

Released Unita hostages fly to South Africa

Johannesburg (Reuters) - A group of hostages held in Angola for three months by anti-Government guerrillas arrived in Johannesburg yesterday in an aircraft with Red Cross markings.

Earlier the Red Cross in Geneva had said that an aircraft was waiting at Kinshasa, the Zairean capital, where they would be handed over to Czechoslovak representatives.

The hostages were among 66 Czechs and 20 Portuguese captured by the Unita rebel army during a raid on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Mocimboa.

Officials at the airport had no immediate details of the number of passengers, but Czech officials in Geneva said that 45 Czechoslovaks were airlifted out of Angola. They said there

were 21 children, 17 women and seven men.

Unita said in a statement issued in Lisbon that the men were being released for health reasons. The other men, whose good health had been verified by the International Red Cross, would be held for exchange with Unita leaders jailed in Angola and, if Britain wished, for seven jailed British mercenaries.

LONDON: Britain is unlikely to become involved in an attempt by Unita to do a deal with the Angola Government over the release of prisoners (Henry Stanhope writes).

Foreign Office sources last night indicated that Britain was maintaining close contact at a high level with Angola, whose Government had promised to release the British mercenaries this year when the time was "appropriate".

British girl of 11 raped and killed in Texas

Fort Worth (AP) - An 11-year-old British girl who had been in the United States only a month was strangled after being raped, the medical examiners in Tarrant County, Texas, has decided.

Police had few leads in the abduction and killing of Julie Fuller of Arlington, whose nude body was discovered on Tuesday on the bank of the Trinity river here, investigators said.

The girl was the daughter of Colin and Janet Fuller, who moved to the United States from Corringham near Basildon in search of employment.

Bosses withdraw from fund for jobless

From Our Own Correspondent Paris

The CNPF, France's main employers' federation, has decided to pull out of Unedic, the state unemployment fund which it runs jointly with the unions, as a mark of its exasperation with the Government's decision to increase the employers' levies to the fund.

The tax, social security and unemployment burdens borne by industry are already higher than anywhere else in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and employers have long complained that they could not expect to become

competitive with their main foreign trading partners unless that burden were reduced.

The Government decided to increase contributions to the unemployment fund by 1 per cent, 0.6 per cent being borne by employers and 0.4 per cent by workers, to help to reduce the huge 12 billion franc deficit (more than £1 billion) which the fund was expected to face by the end of the year.

The employers say that their share of that increase will mean a rise in industrial costs of 6 billion francs in a full year.

Who cares about Britain's future?

Abbey National Building Society
Addis Wisdom
Austin Rover Group
British Airways
British Gas
British Industrial Fasteners' Federation
British Printing & Communication Corporation
H P Bulmer
Charrington & Company
The Confederation of British Wool Textiles
The Cotton & Allied Trades Joint Committee
Courtaulds
Debenhams
Glynwed International

House of Fraser
Jaguar Cars
Lister & Co
Marks & Spencer
McKechie Group
National Dairy Council
National House Building Council
Northern Foods
Oxley Threads
Terence Piper Vending
The Plessey Company
Prestwick Circuits
Arthur Price Cutlery
Racal Electronics
Reckitt & Colman

Selfridges
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T I Group
Unigate
Josiah Wedgwood & Sons
Wilkinson Sword

We know you do, that's why we're asking you to join our list of supporters.

These 35 companies and organisations are all enthusiastically supporting the "Think British" campaign.

And they're doing so not through patriotic sentimentality but because the Think British Council is proposing a way to support British industry and reduce unemployment which is not only totally practical and ingeniously simple, but which is based upon exhaustive economic research.

The aim is to persuade every family in Britain to re-channel £3 of their normal weekly expenditure into buying British-made products rather than foreign ones.

Not, please note, to spend £3 more, nor to shun imported goods altogether, but simply to think about buying British goods and services whenever they are equal in quality and value to the imported alternative.

Encouragingly our research has also shown that in almost every case British goods are accepted as at least equal in quality and value by consumers.

So, why aren't people buying British more frequently?

Perhaps because they can't easily identify the home product.

Again there's a simple solution: that British manufacturers should mark their products with the "Think British" symbol.

This symbol indicates that they are genuinely British.

What, then, would be the effect of this mere £3 shift in our buying habits?

In a word, enormous.

No less than 350,000 new jobs created during the first 24 months alone and with longer term benefits

to follow that would put Britain right back on its feet.

So you see, further decline and larger dole queues are not inevitable. To make sure they don't happen perhaps you'd like to add your name to the above list.

Think about it. But for everyone's sake please don't take too long.

Because the solution we have. The time we don't.

To find out more about the "Think British" campaign, the very real impact it's already had with manufacturers and consumers alike and how you can support it, write now to either of our Directors - Margaret Charrington or Simon Preston - at Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2E 7EQ or telephone 01-379 3307.



*Results of research conducted for the Think British Council by the Economic Intelligence Unit 1982.

Think British Council Members: Dame Sheila Roberts, David Jacobs, Pat Lambert, Laila Ahmed, Ron Baird, Rae Campbell-Tanner, Frank Chapple, Margaret Charrington, Eileen Cole, Vera Di Palma, Terry Duffy, Duleia Gray, Suki Hemming, Gayle Hunnicutt, Pauline Keane, Barbara Kelly, Florence Kirby, Dorothy Mathews, Gerald Milson, Edith Ralphs, Claire Rayner, Zandra Rhodes, Angela Rippon, Lindsay Stein, Rita Stephen, Sylvia Syms, Jacqueline Thwaites, Faith Tippet, Di Trembath, Stephanie Turner.

Arafat group holds out in Bekaa

Frightened teenage army awaits attack

From Robert Fisk, Jdita, Lebanon

Mr Yasser Arafat's last outpost in the south-western edge of the Bekaa Valley is held by 40 teenagers, some of whom possess automatic rifles and most of whom are frightened. They are surrounded by Syrian troops and were last night waiting to be attacked by the ever-growing army of Palestinian militiamen who have blasted their way into almost every Palestinian Liberation Organization base across the floor of the Bekaa.

"Do you think there will be a battle tonight?" a boy of perhaps 15 asked as he tried to offer us coffee in that desperate sort of way that people adopt when fear and politeness fill their mind at the same time.

His friends gather round him, young men with uncombed hair whose only serious defence was a badly constructed wall of sandbags.

"We are for Abu Ammar (Yasser Arafat)," another youth announced, "but look," and he pointed across the little lane-way, beyond a copse where Syrian armour had just been dug into the hillside.

There were three Syrian tanks nestling in the soft earth and when we looked very closely, we realized we were staring straight down their gun barrels.

The Arafat guerrillas here long ago found that their telephone and telex lines to the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli have been cut, and they sat round their small compound on wooden chairs yesterday,

holding transistor radios to their ears in an effort to discover their fate.

They know that Mr Arafat himself was addressing a meeting of the PLO's executive committee about 1,500 miles away in Tunis, but in Jdita yesterday evening it seemed a cruel irrelevancy.

Mr Arafat might receive a new and valid mandate as their leader, but it was difficult to see what help this would be to the young men at the foot of the Lebanon mountains who were waiting for the Syrian guns to fire.

Earlier in the day an officer from Abu Nidal's extremist Palestinian group - responsible for the murder of Israeli and Arab diplomats in Europe and the Middle East - emerged from a camp at Majdoun, not far from Baalbek, to declare his organization's allegiance to Colonel Abu Moussa, the self-declared leader of the PLO militants.

"Arafat is no longer the leader of the PLO," he insisted.

Only a few men from Mr Arafat's loyal Badr Brigade were still holding their tenuous ground farther east. Scarcely four miles away the rebels were standing next to at least eight 120mm and 130mm artillery pieces newly captured from Fatah guerrillas.

In the area immediately to the north of the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire line, Mr Arafat's military strength has thus been effectively wiped out.



Arafat's older army: Palestinian guerrillas loyal to the embattled PLO leader outside the Bedaoui refugee camp in northern Lebanon.

Troops protest before Begin house

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Growing discontent within the Israeli Army about their continued presence in Lebanon is manifesting itself in a dramatic new way, with troops returning or about to be sent across border demonstrating their anger personally outside the Jerusalem residence of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Yesterday, 10 soldiers from a single unit which had just completed its latest Lebanon tour took part in an anti-war protest in front of the building

on Balfour Street. Standing close to a board which showed the latest total of Israeli dead as 501, they carried a petition signed by 36 other reservists in the same unit and also in favour of a unilateral withdrawal.

The protest came less than a week after the precedent was set when a number of reserve paratroopers just mobilized for Lebanon duty came to the residence to demonstrate their opposition to keeping Israeli troops there.

It has also been disclosed that the wives of 100 army reservists have written to Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Chief of Staff, complaining that their husbands were being sent to Lebanon for the fourth time in a year.

Against this background of discontent, Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, flew to Lebanon yesterday for the second round of talks here during his latest Middle East shuttle mission.

Strauss likely to see Honecker on trip to East Germany

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria and a vociferous proponent of a harder line towards East Berlin, is to travel to East Germany and will probably hold talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in Dresden at the end of this month, according to reports here.

News of the visit comes after the disclosure that the West German Government had formally approved an unprecedented large credit guarantee of DM1,000m (£253m) for East Germany, and is a further indicator of the efforts Bonn is making to prevent a deterioration in relations with East Berlin in the wake of the likely deployment here this autumn of new Nato missiles.

Herr Strauss and his wife recently applied for a visa to go through East Germany to Warsaw, where they will pay a private visit to a relation in the West German Embassy there.

The East German leadership, which has frequently attacked Herr Strauss as the symbol of West German revanchism, holding him responsible recently for the cancellation of the Honecker visit here, let it be known that Herr Honecker would be available for talks. Herr Strauss then decided to stop in East Germany on his return for three or four days.

A spokesman of the Christian Social Union refused to confirm the meeting, saying only that *Die Welt*, which published the

report, knew more about it than Herr Strauss. But in view of Bavaria's important participation in the credit guarantee, Herr Strauss is now thought to be eager to be seen playing a part in the improvement of relations.

Herr Honecker saw Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel leader of the Social Democratic opposition, on a private visit earlier this year, and expressed his wish to take up his postponed visit here. There is speculation he may come in the spring.

Chancellor Kohl will discuss relations between the two Germanies during his talks in Moscow next week and will brief Herr Strauss immediately on his return.

The Government has been pleasantly surprised at Herr Honecker's willingness to meet Herr Strauss.

There are hopes that the East Germans, whom Dr Kohl recently challenged to improve relations, may be ready to lower the minimum currency exchange rate for Western visitors, and allow more East Germans to visit relatives in the West.

● **BERLIN:** East Germany marked the full posthumous rehabilitation of Walter Ulbricht, who built the Berlin Wall, with the announcement of an official biography (Reuters reports). He was toppled from the party leadership by his protégé, Herr Honecker.

Congress to investigate briefing leak

Washington - A House of Representatives sub-committee has begun a congressional investigation into how President Reagan's election campaign aides obtained President Carter's briefing papers for their crucial nationally televised debate in October 1980.

The sub-committee is under the chairmanship of Mr Donald Albosta (Democrat, Michigan) and deals with human resources and the Government Ethics Act. The Justice Department is also investigating the matter at the request of the White House. Former Vice-President Walter Mondale said he believes Mr Reagan knows who took the material from the Carter staff. "This President had a duty to tell us... it's a dirty business and they know it."

Charges over Irish arrests

Paris, (Reuters) - Major José Windels, a French anti-terrorist gendarme officer, has been charged with passing witness statements to give false evidence in a case over the arrest last August of three Irish nationalists.

Mr Michael Plunkett, Mr Stephen King and Miss Mary Reid were held for nine months without trial, accused of possessing arms and explosives. They were released last month.

Oilman faces fraud charge

Mexico City (NYT) - In a dramatic step-up of its campaign against official corruption, Mexico has charged Señor Jorge Díaz Serrano, the former head of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) and architect of the country's oil boom with defrauding the state oil monopoly of \$34m (about £22m).

Señor Díaz Serrano, once considered a possible president, is a federal senator. The attorney general's office announced that it would request the lifting of his congressional immunity.

Spying buoy

Providence, Rhode Island - A buoy bearing the markings "USSR, Academy of Science" pulled in by a fisherman earlier this year has been identified as a Soviet spying device aimed at submarines, the *Providence Journal* said.

Rubbish delivery

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (AP) - To protest against ocean dumping of radioactive waste by Britain, ecologists dumped several hundred rubbish bags outside the British consulate here. But removed them later.

Heart check

Brasilia (Reuters) - President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil is to go to the United States for heart checks. The president, who is 65, had a heart attack two years ago.

Jesuit freed

Vienna (AP) - Father Frantisek Lizek, a Jesuit member of the Charter 77 human rights group, has been released from prison after serving a 27-month term for "anti-state activity". He had been sentenced after meeting West German clerics.

Hero drowns

Monroe, Louisiana (AP) - Joe Delaney, a star running back of the Kansas City Chiefs football team, drowned after jumping into a pond to rescue three boys aged 11. One boy drowned and another was in a critical condition.

Dog addicts

Manila (Reuters) - Dogs trained to sniff out heroin at airports in the Philippines rapidly became addicted. After a year, they lose their effectiveness and eventually have to be put down to spare them further suffering.

Peep-show protest in Hamburg

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn

Ogling was on the house in Hamburg on Wednesday as 300 naked peep-show girls writhed and cavorted for free on their turntable stages in protest at the city's decision to bring down the viewing ladders for good at the end of the year.

Their four-hour display in the seven sex establishments in Hamburg's famous Reeperbahn district was intended to draw attention to their plight since a local ruling that commercial voyeurism is "contrary to morals", degrades women to sexual objects and violates their dignity.

The girls, who earn around 150 Deutsche marks (£33) a day, however, are more concerned about their pocket than their honour. They took to the streets in order not to have to take to the streets for a living. Accompanied by some male admirers of their performances, they marched through the centre of Hamburg last week with megaphones and banners saying "We want to go on peeping" ("peepen" in German).

Hamburg, long famous for its permissive attitude to commercialized sex, is the latest of a number of cities that have harkened to the protests of women's movements and banned slot-machine voyeurism. Peep-shows have already been closed down in Frankfurt, and fierce debates are going on in city councils across the country on whether they should retract concessions made in the steamy seventies.

The precedent was set recently by the federal administration court in West Berlin, which ruled that peep-shows in which men in individual cabins inserted money to open hatches on to the stage where a naked woman performed - were different from striptease shows. The first encouraged an "atmosphere of a mechanized and automated business", where a view of a naked woman could be bought like goods in a slot-machine, whereas a stripper was performing in front of an audience she could see. Ironically, Munich, the capital of Roman Catholic conservative Bavaria, has just decided that peep-shows are not "contrary to morals" and can continue to function.

Foreign Office guarded on Hongkong report

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A report that Britain has acknowledged China's right to sovereignty over Hongkong "did not accurately reflect the British position", the Foreign Office said last night.

But officials refused to comment further on the report in the latest issue of the authoritative *Far East Economic Review*, which was published yesterday.

Indirect acknowledgment of China's claim to sovereignty after the British lease on Hongkong's New Territories expires in 14 years' time was contained in a letter sent by Mrs

Margaret Thatcher to Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, according to the weekly magazine.

China has always wanted Britain to concede the sovereignty issue before moving on in the joint talks to discuss how best to achieve Peking's two other objectives: the continuing stability and prosperity of the colony. But informed Whitehall sources last night were still insisting that sovereignty, stability and prosperity were indivisible and could not be dealt with separately.

Kim to see President

Seoul (AFP, Reuters) - The South Korean opposition leader, Mr Kim Young Sam, yesterday declared he was prepared to meet President Chun Doo Hwan to discuss his demand for greater democracy. As he left hospital after a hunger strike he told press that an emissary of the President came to see him a month ago on the thirteenth day of his hunger strike to inform him that the

President was willing to meet him to discuss his political demands.

Mr Kim told the press he would continue a struggle to win his political demands. These included the immediate release from prison and rehabilitation of all political prisoners, including dissident students, as well as the lifting of a political ban still imposed on some 300 politicians.

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501 من الجاهل

Euro-MPs seek to squeeze more power out of budget issue

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The "British problem" is to be exploited mercilessly by the European Parliament in an attempt by members to win more power for themselves from the other institutions of the EEC.

During the debate in Strasbourg yesterday on the outcome of the European summit in Stuttgart earlier this month, speaker after speaker stressed how meagre the achievements of this tough meeting of the EEC leaders had been.

Most of them made clear that, unless much greater progress was made by the end of the year, they would not hesitate to block the 1984 Community budget, including its promised British rebate of £450m.

Members of all parties, including the British Conservatives, supported a final motion which "deeply regrets the failure of the Stuttgart summit to make progress in the search of meaningful solutions to the crisis now facing the peoples of Europe and the European Community."

The motion called for a solution of the many problems facing the Community by December, and stressed that the British budget rebate "should be

considered in the context" of agreement on reform.

The wording was just about acceptable to Sir Henry Plumb and the members of his beleaguered group in the European Parliament.

It does not specifically say the rebate must be agreed to increase the size of the Community's budget before Britain can have its rebate, even though that is the interpretation being placed on it by virtually every other political and national group.

Sir Henry said he shared the disappointment of other groups who regarded the summit meeting as having been "wholly inadequate". But he put up a brave plea, along the lines of a speech he made in Downing Street, that an increase in the size of the Community budget was not necessarily essential.

The clamour for such an increase, he suggested, "could be merely a failure to grasp the nettle of reducing agricultural spending and restructuring the Community's resources".

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, underlined the point that it was "inconceivable" for there to be any increase in the size of the budget

without slashing back agricultural spending. But he also stressed the need for agreement on reform alongside the British budget problem. Linking all the problems together, he said, was "a locomotive towards a settlement".

The British budget rebate must be incorporated in a long-term financial settlement for the Community. West Germany, he pointed out, would also be expecting to receive back half the money it would normally have to pay towards the British rebate.

The Chancellor's speech was, however, a deeply emotional one. Europe could not go on being regarded as a bank

account from which a country could take out more than it put in.

For him, as leader of a divided country, Europe was the only way into the future. There was one question to which there was no answer: "What is the alternative to Europe?" that was why they had to stay together.

But Dr Kohl's idealism had not been backed by enough concrete results during the six-month West German presidency to please a large number of members. Speeches from the floor showed mounting frustration of many groups, who believe that they are still given too little responsibility



Tête-à-tête: Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (left) and his Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, conferring during the Strasbourg debate.

Greece takes the EEC chair: Part 1

Putting the spotlight on poverty

Today Greece assumes the presidency of the European Economic Community. In this first of two articles, IAN MURRAY reports on the prospects for the Community under the leadership of its poorest member.

In Bavaria, one Monday, the 10 ministers who run agriculture in the European Community visited a "model" farm.

They studied the 17 hectares, 25 cows and mechanized dairy and wondered at it. Most agreed that this farm typified all that was worst about the common agricultural policy. It was an expensive anachronism and should be shut down.

But one minister, Mr Constantinos Simitis, of Greece, was studying the farm enviously. He compared it with the average 3.5 hectare holding in his own country and wished that the 30 per cent of his countrymen who lived off the land were half as well off as these Bavarians.

His report of the visit was added to the dossier the Greek Government were preparing for their six-month presidency of the EEC.

It is only by the hazard of alphabetical order that Deutschland hands over the baton of the EEC presidency to Ellas. But precisely because the poorest country in the EEC is following the richest in the chair the contrast between the two economies has been highlighted and will produce the theme for the next six crucial months of the Community.

The Greeks have a word for

their presidency and that word is "convergence". It is a word plucked from the more ideological area of the Treaty of Rome, when the founding fathers looked forward to the day when every European could enjoy the same high living standards.

The Greek Government which in opposition contested the idea of joining the Community, believes that the vision of the founding fathers has become blurred.

"The gap between the rich and the poor is getting bigger, not smaller," says Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister. "We talk about European unity but that means nothing unless you are prepared to do something about inequality."

Greece, with the lowest per capita earnings in the Community, wants its poverty to be taken into account when EEC contributions are assessed. This is a principle which Britain, too, would like to see, although it is certain to be hotly contested by some of the wealthier members of the Community.

The Greek drive for convergence conveniently overlaps with the main task facing the presidency, that of saving the Community from bankruptcy.

Greece has wisely decided not to use its time in office to press its own case for special treatment from the Community.

In agriculture, Greece will be pressing for a transfer of resources from the "hara and corn" farmers of the north to

the fruit, vegetable and olive oil growers of the south. In running the Community's foreign policy, Greece is expected to be preparing to take a more nationalistic line. It will be seeking a new initiative on Cyprus.

Diplomatic observers feel sure that Greece intends to be scrupulously correct in the chair even if, on occasion, Greek differences with the Community line may make Mr Yannis Charalambopoulos, the Foreign Minister, sound like he is suffering from a bad case of schizophrenia.

But Greece is in the mainstream of Community thinking in one crucial area. It believes that there must be an increase of about £3,500m in the permitted size of the Community budget by 1988 if there is to be any progress in the future.

Mrs Thatcher remains to be convinced of this argument and the bulk of the time at the special council meetings to try to sort out Community finances will be spent in arguments capable of convincing her.

Mr Grigoris Varfis, the Minister who will be in charge of the special councils, says she knows they will be "a marathon".

Like the first one, this marathon is due to end in Athens - at the December summit. Whether on this occasion a victory can be proclaimed seems at the moment to be very much in the lap of the gods.

Tomorrow: Greek pride
Papandreu portrait, page 14.

Switzerland expels Russian diplomat

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

A Soviet vice-consul in Geneva has been asked to leave Switzerland immediately, accused of intelligence activities, following in the footsteps of a Russian consul there who was expelled in January.

According to the Ministry of Justice and Police, the vice-consul, at his post for several years, "tried, in part successfully, to obtain in a way incompatible with its status, information of a political, economic and scientific nature."

Such activities, on behalf of any foreign entity, constitute an espionage offence under the Swiss penal code.

While the ministry did not identify the man, he was believed to be Mr Vladislav Isomine, who has been in Geneva since 1977.

The consul was expelled with

a diplomat from the Soviet mission to the United Nations. The Ministry of Justice said they had been seeking information about individuals from local registry offices, visiting the Bernese-Solothurn area so frequently that they had brought themselves to the attention of Swiss counter-espionage.

The Soviet Consulate-General in Geneva is a villa in Rue Jean-Jacques Schaub, a quiet narrow street not far from the main station.

This is the fourth expulsion this year involving Russians, one of them the Novosti press agency correspondent in Bern.

Of the 240 or so cases of espionage in Switzerland that have been the subject of official announcements in the past 30 years, two-thirds have involved nationals of Soviet block countries.

González confusion on Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

One week after meeting President Reagan in Washington Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, has allowed a confusing situation to arise on his Government's crucial attitude in the referendum on whether to quit or stay in Nato.

By not coming down to Parliament, Señor González avoided the opportunity on Wednesday to clear up the confusion. Yesterday the Spanish press questioned the Prime Minister.

He was asked whether he will campaign publicly against Nato as secretary-general of the Socialist Party in the run up to the referendum, while staying neutral as Prime Minister, although the formula of words put to the country at the referendum will be drawn up by his government.

"The prestige of Spain will not benefit by this Hitchcock film-like suspense, which can be interpreted as confusion in the minds, or indecision in the will, of those who govern", *El País* observed yesterday.

For the first time on a major policy issue the González government is risking its credibility.

While in the United States he observed that his Government "could" consider useful a certain degree of integration for its national defence needs and propose that to the Spanish people at a referendum. But their reply would be different if Spain belonged to the EEC.

The present confusion arises because on the day before he passed up the opportunity in Parliament he had addressed the Socialist parliamentary party.

Señor González enunciated the policy of his Government as neither for nor against Nato, with the party left to work out the Socialist's attitude for the referendum campaign.

Head in jar reopens 1948 puzzle

From Maria Modiano, Athens

The head of George Polk, The American radio correspondent who was found murdered in the Gulf of Salonika in 1948 during his attempt to interview the leader of the communist insurgents in the Greek civil war, has been found in a jar of chemical preservative in the Museum of Criminology at Salonika University.

The macabre discovery was made by a reporter of the Athens daily *Eleftherotypia* and later confirmed by the university authorities. The circumstances, under which the head was severed from the body, remain unknown and it is thought likely that Mr Polk's family was unaware of this when the head was taken to the United States for burial.

Mr Polk's body was found floating offshore in the port of Salonika. He had been shot in the back and dumped into the sea gagged and bound. It was known that he was trying to meet "General" Markos Vafiadis, commander of the Communist rebel forces, who, last year, returned to Greece two months after 35 years in exile in the Soviet Union.

At the time the Salonika police arrested a Greek journalist, Mr Gregory Stakopoulos, who was made to confess under duress that he had helped two leading Communists to trap Polk and kill him in order to discredit the Athens Government and discourage the United States from giving aid to Greece.

Mr Stakopoulos was convicted of aiding the killers but the case against him was unconvincing. He was released a few years later.

The *Eleftherotypia* report said the head was well preserved and the features remained distinct. The head was bald and the bullet-wound in the back was visible.

English chess victory

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

England made up some lost ground in the European team championship chess finals at Plovdiv in Bulgaria yesterday by beating West Germany by 6-2 in round 5.

The Soviet Union failed to crush their opponents in this round and finished up all square with Yugoslavia 3½-3½, with one game adjourned. The Netherlands had a surprise win over Hungary by 5-3 and Bulgaria beat Denmark by 4½-2½ with one adjourned.

So with two rounds still to go the Soviet Union lead with 28 and two adjourned games, followed at a respectable distance by Yugoslavia, with 23 and 1 adjourned.

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Children's needs not paramount in ouster applications

Richards v Richards

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Diplock, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook
[Speeches delivered June 30]

A majority of the House of Lords held that the power of the High Court and county courts to order a spouse to vacate the matrimonial home was derived from section 1 of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967 and was to be exercised only in accordance with the criteria laid down in section 1(3); the needs of any relevant children were one consideration, but not the paramount one. Guidance was given on the practice and procedure to be followed on an application for an ouster order.

Their Lordships on the facts of the case unanimously allowed an appeal by the husband, Mr Gordon Williams, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Dillon) (The Times December 8, 1982; [1983] 2 W.L.R. 633) who dismissed an appeal by the husband from a judgment of the county court judge at Weymouth, who, on the application of the wife, Mrs Christine Norma Richards, ordered the husband to leave the matrimonial home.

Section 1 of the 1967 Act, as amended by section 2 of the Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1976, provides: "(1) Where one spouse is entitled to occupy a dwelling house... and the other spouse is not so entitled, then... the spouse not so entitled shall have the following rights (in this Act referred to as rights of occupation): (a) if in occupation, a right not to be evicted or excluded from the dwelling house or any part thereof by the other spouse except with the leave of the court...; (b) if not in occupation, a right... to enter into and occupy the dwelling house."

"(2) So long as one spouse has right of occupation, either of the spouses may apply to the court for an order declaring, enforcing, restricting or terminating those rights or prohibiting, suspending or restricting the exercise by either spouse of the right to occupy the dwelling house."

"(3) On an application for an order under this section the court may make such order as it thinks just and reasonable having regard to the conduct of each party and otherwise in relation to each other and otherwise to their respective needs and financial resources, to the needs of any children and to all the circumstances of the case..."

"(4) The jurisdiction conferred on the court by this section shall be exercisable by the High Court or by a county court..."

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, and Mr Simon Levene for the husband; Mr Patrick Back, QC, and Mr Timothy Coombes for the wife.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the matrimonial home was a council house and the parties, married in 1974, had two children born in 1977 and 1979. The elder was of school and old enough to

know and to say that she did not wish her parents to be separated. The wife left the husband on a number of occasions and there were other men involved, but the husband always forgave her and did not refer to those infidelities. In January 1982, while the parties were still cohabiting, the husband was surprised to receive a divorce petition signed by the wife. It alleged that the husband had behaved in such a way that the wife could not reasonably be expected to live with him.

The husband denied the allegations and opposed the petition, which was still to be heard. The allegations struck the judge as "ridiculous" and the wife's own counsel, admitted in the Court of Appeal that they were "flimsy in the extreme".

Despite the petition the parties continued under the same roof for some months. The wife moved into a separate bedroom and went out a good deal in the evening. In June 1982 the wife left, taking the children with her, and went to live in a house eight miles away in Swanscombe in conditions which were admittedly overcrowded. The wife took the children to stay with the father from time to time.

The court welfare officer reported that in view of the children's need of stability to cooperate, and consent for the children's security, the court might feel that joint custody was desirable and workable. No order for custody had in fact been made and the husband did not seek care and control.

In October 1982 the wife issued a summons, initiated in the pending suit, seeking, *inter alia*, an order that the husband quit the matrimonial home and not return there. At the hearing the judge found that the wife had no reasonable ground for refusing to return to live in the same house as the husband, but that her existing accommodation was overcrowded and not a fit home for the children. He added that her assertion that she could not bear to live with her husband was simply not true.

He said: "I think it is thoroughly unjust to turn out this father, but justice no longer seems to play any part in this branch of the law." Faced with conflicting decisions of the Court of Appeal in *Samson v Samson* ([1982] 1 W.L.R. 252) and *Myers v Myers* ([1982] 1 W.L.R. 247) he followed *Samson* and concluded that he would have to grant the order sought in the interests of the children. However, he did not order that the husband should not return.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the husband's appeal, but what was happening was that the wife occupied the house from Monday to Friday and the husband from Friday to Monday. The children were permanently in the house and were looked after by the parent in occupation. The husband had no difficulty in looking after them.

It was perfectly clear from the facts, the judge's findings and the subsequent events that the wife had never made out a case for excluding the husband from the house.

Brandon on the proposition of law stated by him, and with Lord Scarman that the appeal succeeded, independently of that point of principle, from which Lord Scarman dissented.

LORD BRANDON said that the Court of Appeal recognized that there was a conflict of authority in which court orders should be granted. According to *Myers* and *Elsworth v Elsworth* ([1980] 1 F.L.R. 245), an order should be refused unless the wife had reasonable grounds for refusing to live in the same house as the husband. According to *Samson*, where there were children whose welfare demanded that they be looked after by the wife, the welfare of the children was the primary consideration.

It was with growing astonishment, as the citation of the authorities has proceeded in argument, that their Lordships had found that for the most part they contained no reference whatever either to the statutory powers which enabled courts to make ouster orders at all, or to the statutory principles which governed the exercise of such powers. It therefore fell to the House to do what the courts below had signally failed to do, and to examine the statutory framework.

Before 1967 the only power of the High Court to make an ouster order was the general power to grant injunctions in section 43(1) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 (now section 37(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981). It had been held that under the section the court could only grant injunctions to protect legal or equitable rights.

Until radical social changes in recent decades, the whole estate in a matrimonial home, both legal and equitable, was normally vested in the husband. However, a wife not disqualified by a matrimonial offence had common-law right to be provided with a home to live in by her husband, and the High Court had made ouster orders to protect that right: see *Silverstone v Silverstone* ([1953] P 174).

However Parliament did not regard that limited right of protection as adequate, and the 1967 Act was passed as a result. Experience of its working had revealed various weaknesses which were remedied by section 38 of the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970, sections 3 and 4 of the 1976 Act and section 1(1) of the Matrimonial Homes and Property Act 1981.

It was the intention of Parliament in passing and later amending the 1967 Act that the power of the High Court to make, during the subsistence of a marriage, orders relating to the occupation of a matrimonial home, including in particular ouster orders, which had previously been derived from the 1925 Act, should thereafter be derived from and exercised in accordance with the 1967 Act.

The county court ouster order power, previously derived from the general provisions of section 74 of the County Courts Act 1959, was also after 1967 to be derived from and exercised in accordance with the 1967 Act. Although county

courts had an additional power to make ouster orders, by section 1 of the 1976 Act, that power was also to be exercised on the principles in the 1967 Act.

The wife's application was therefore in substance one for an order under section 1(1) of the 1967 Act, and the court was required to have regard to the four matters specified in subsection (3), in making such order as it thought just and reasonable.

It was important to appreciate that none of those matters was made of more weight than any others, let alone paramount over them: the weight to be given to any particular one depended on the facts of each case.

It followed that the decision in *Samson*, that it was not relevant to consider whether the applicant wife had reasonable grounds for refusing to return to the matrimonial home while the husband was still there, was in direct conflict with section 1(3). The conduct of a wife who had no such reasonable grounds, but nevertheless asserted that she would not return was clearly "conduct of the spouses in relation to each other and otherwise".

The approach in *Samson* came very near to treating the needs of any relevant children as a paramount matter overriding all others. That approach would be justified in a case to which section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 applied, including in particular a case in which the custody or upbringing of a child was directly in question.

However, that section (re-enacting in like terms section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1925), only applied where the custody or upbringing of a child was directly in question. It did not apply where such matters only arose incidentally in relation to other matters which were directly in question.

Since both the judge and the Court of Appeal failed, in exercising their discretionary powers under section 1 of the 1967 Act, to have regard to the reasonableness or otherwise of the wife's conduct as required by section 1(3), the orders of both courts would have to be set aside.

An expedited hearing of the suit was clearly required, and it might well be sensible not to disturb the arrangement worked out between the parties in the meantime. However the husband should not be compelled against his wishes to accept a continuation of that arrangement.

The practice had grown up, when applying for an ouster order during the pendency of a suit, to issue a summons in that suit. It had also become the practice to ask in such summons for an order requiring the husband to vacate the matrimonial home and not to return to it. Those practices might be convenient, but the first was in conflict with the relevant rules of court, and the second with the terms of the 1967 Act as amended.

It followed from rules 107(1) and 104 of the Matrimonial Causes Rules (SI 1977 No 344(15)) that the only correct way of initiating an application for an order under section 1 of the 1967 Act, whether there was a suit pending or not, was by the issue of an originating summons in form 23 in Appendix 1

to the Rules with the heading "In the matter of an application by... under section 1 of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967."

The situation in the county court was similar to that in the High Court: rules 4 and 2 of Order 47 of the County Court Rules 1981.

The form of order asked for should so far as reasonably practicable follow the wording of section 1 as amended. In the case of an ouster order, it was an order (1) declaring the applicant's rights of occupation of the matrimonial home and (2) prohibiting the respondent from exercising any right to occupy such home from a specified date and time and until further order.

If the application was successful, the order made by the court should so far as reasonably practicable be in the like form.

LORD DIPLOCK and LORD BRIDGE agreed.

LORD SCARMAN said that the specific question for decision was whether the court had a matter of law to treat the interests of the children as the first and paramount consideration.

Section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 provided: "Where in any proceedings before any court... (a) the legal custody or upbringing of a child is directly in question, the court, in deciding that question, shall regard the welfare of the minor as the first and paramount consideration..."

Two points on that section were settled in *J v C* ([1970] AC 688): the first was the universality of its principle of paramountcy; the second, that it was a principle not of exclusion, but of priority.

As a matter of strict literal construction, the section imposed the principle only where legal

custody (or the property of the child) was in issue and had to be decided. But unless it could be shown to have been excluded by express enactment or necessary implication, it should guide the exercise of a court's discretion in every case in which the court was required to consider the welfare and upbringing of minor children. To hold otherwise would be contrary to the will of Parliament.

His Lordship considered the 1967 Act and the divorce court's inherent power to protect parties and their children by the grant of interlocutory injunctive relief, and said that the Act did not substitute for the court's inherent power but conferred an additional right.

It was not necessary to construe section 1(3) as excluding the principle of paramountcy. All the matters in section 1(3) had to be considered, but the Guardianship Act, while excluding some of them, established a priority. The courts below were correct in adopting that principle of priority as a guide.

However, it was demonstrable on the evidence that the ouster order was not needed in the interests of the children. The judge, in holding otherwise, was clearly wrong on his provisional findings of fact. The Court of Appeal fell into the same error, and the appeal should therefore be allowed.

It followed from his Lordship's view on the question of principle that he did not think the changes proposed by Lord Brandon as to future practice and procedure were either necessary or convenient. Indeed they would obstruct the will of Parliament.

Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co for Edmund Buck & Co, Solicitors for the husband; Jones & Howie, Warrington.

Jury should not have seen irrelevant notes

Regina v Martin (John)

Contemporaneous notes of an interview in which a defendant had largely remained silent or answered "no" to questions asked of him, and of which only four questions and answers were relevant to questions which the jury had to decide, ought not to have been admitted in evidence and put before the jury as an exhibit.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on June 24 with Mr Justice Drake, held, allowing an appeal by John Andrew Martin against his conviction at Swindon Crown Court (Mr Recorder Williams QC, and a jury) on June 4, 1982, of handling stolen goods, contrary to section 22 of the Theft Act 1968.

HIS LORDSHIP said that most of the interview was inadmissible in evidence as it was put to him or to answer questions put to him or to the giving of the answer "no" was of no probative value.

There would be occasions where the trial judge in his discretion should allow the whole record of an interview which contained inadmissible answers to go before the jury, but in this case only four of the questions and answers in the whole interview were so admissible, and

the prejudicial effect of the whole record going before the jury far outweighed any probative value of the admissible answers.

The trial judge had therefore wrongly exercised his discretion in allowing the contemporaneous notes of the interview to be adduced in evidence as an exhibit. The prosecution would not have been prejudiced by its exclusion as they could have had the relevant questions and answers in examination without referring to the inadmissible parts of the interview.

Regina v Harrington London Borough, Ex parte Barra and Another

The architectural standard of a proposed development could not be dealt with by judicial review unless it could be said that it was of so striking a character that anyone looking at it would say that no one in their right senses could have permitted that in their place, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns in the Court of Appeal held on June 29. The court was not a court of appeal from a local planning committee.

Promissory note gain taxable as income

Ditchfield (Inspector of Taxes) v Sharp and Others

Before Lord Justice Walker, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice May
[Judgment delivered June 23]

On the maturity of a promissory note purchased by trustees, the excess of the amount received by them over the amount that they had paid for it three years earlier was an amount that was chargeable to income tax and not capital gains tax.

That amount was a "discount" within the meaning of section 109(2)(b) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and an annual profit or gain within the meaning of the charging section, section 108(1) of that Act, and accordingly fell to be taxed under Case III of Schedule D as being the income of the trustees.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments dismissing an appeal by Mr David Buckley Sharp and other trustees of the Orwell Share Settlement from a decision of Mr Justice Walton in November 1981 who allowed an appeal by the Crown from a determination of the special commissioners and had reserved an assessment to income tax made on the trustees for 1972-73 in an amount of £460,065.

In February 1970 the trustees of the Orwell Share Settlement purchased from merchant bankers a promissory note for £1.7m. Thereafter a sum of £2.4m became payable to the trustees on February 1, 1973 by an English company, Berger Jensen & Nicholson Ltd. That sum was received by the trustees in excess of the consideration that they had given for the promissory note.

An appeal by them against the assessment to income tax in respect of that excess was allowed by the special commissioners. They discharged the assessment and confirmed an alternative assessment in respect of the payment that had been made on the trustees for the same year to capital gains tax.

Mr Justice Walton upheld the Crown's appeal, restored the assessment to income tax and discharged the assessment to capital gains tax. The trustees appealed.

Mr C. N. Beattie, QC for the trustees; Mr James Holroyd Pearce, QC and Viscount Dilhorne for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that section 108(1) provided that tax under Schedule D was to be charged on the annual profits or gains accruing to any person residing in the United Kingdom from any kind of property whatsoever. By section 109(2)(b) tax under Schedule D was to be charged under Case III in respect of "all discounts".

Accordingly two questions fell to be determined: first, was the £460,065 a profit arising from a discount received on a discounting transaction? Second, if it was such a profit, was it an annual profit or gain within section 108(1) had to be a profit of an income and not of a capital nature.

In *Brown v National Provident Institution* ([1921] 2 AC 225) Lord Atkinson cited with approval the definition of "discount" in *Murray's English Dictionary* (1897). That stated, *inter alia*, "a deduction (usually as a certain rate per cent) made for payment before it is due or for prompt payment of a bill... The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note by one who gives value for it before it is due."

The transaction that gave rise to the receipt of the £460,065 was the purchase of the note by the trustees in February 1970. That was a "discount" transaction within the stated definition. The trustees acquired the note before maturity at an amount less than its face value: that was a plain case of a discount in a commercial sense.

Was, then, the profit on the discount an annual profit or gain? In *Brown v National Provident Institution*, the profit on treasury bills (substantially in the form of promissory notes), whether arising where they were held until maturity or sold prior to maturity, was held to be taxable as profits on discounts. In that case it had been contended by the taxpayer that the profit was a capital profit. The House of Lords rejected that.

That case had some similarities with the present but clearly in determining whether a receipt was of an income or a capital nature every case had to be decided on its own facts.

The only proper conclusion from the facts of the case, the excess received by the trustees was of an income nature. Following the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Lomas v Peter Dixon & Son Ltd* ([1943] 1 KB 677), the court was on the assessment to show that the assessment was wrong. But they had called no evidence to demonstrate the basis on which the discounting transaction had been entered into.

However, it was known that no interest was payable. In the *Dixon* case it was said that where no interest was payable as such the transaction would normally, if not always, be a discount chargeable to income tax.

There was no reason to doubt the correctness of that opinion. The holder of the discount had, one assumed, to be getting a return for his money. It was up to him to demonstrate the capital quality of the discount if he asserted its existence. The profit made by these trustees represented a return of about 11½ per cent on a simple interest basis.

In the circumstances and on the limited findings of facts, the commissioners' conclusion that the profit was of a capital nature was unfounded. It was plainly a discount, no interest was payable as such and there was nothing to indicate that the receipt was other than of an income nature.

LORD JUSTICE MAY delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Walker agreed.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.



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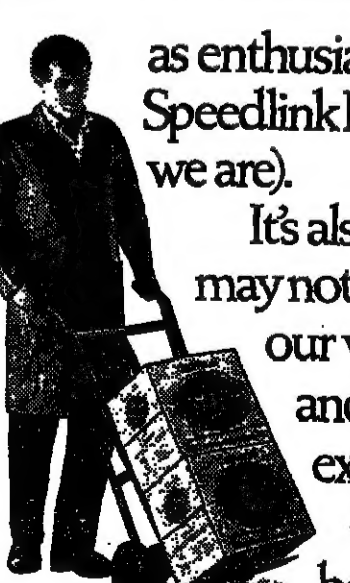
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The changing face of Arabia

In the decade since the explosion in oil prices, construction projects in the Arab world have transformed its cities. This report looks at the prospects for further development at a time of declining oil revenues.

In barely a decade the Arab world has undergone an impressive physical transformation. Skyscraper cities have been set down where once mud settlements stood. Metal roads have been thrown through the empty sands and across remote mountains. Water piped from the sea and desalinated in huge, modern plants has been used to turn the desert green.

Moreover, the process is not complete. Despite alarmist talk in the West of an Arab return to austerity of a "building bonanza gone bust" - huge changes are still being wrought, albeit at a less frenetic pace than in the 1970s.

The Middle East then resembled, in the words of one British contractor, "one giant construction site". For a time the amount of work being carried out was limited only by the speed at which men and materials could be mobilized. Money was no problem.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was the magic carpet upon which the revenues and aspirations of the Arab world suddenly soared. During the 1970s oil prices rose by 1,200 per cent. The income of the Arab producers climbed from \$4,500m in 1970 to \$73,000m in 1978 and \$204,000m in 1980. Receipts for the decade, according to Yusuf A. Sayigh, a leading Arab economist, totalled almost \$500,000m.

This flood of petrodollars fuelled an unprecedented spending spree in the Middle East, both by big oil producers such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, and those poorer neighbours, the Yemens, Jordan and elsewhere, who had to rely on aid.

According to the International Monetary Fund, construction spending accounted for more than 10 per cent of gross domestic product throughout the 1970s, but when spending in related sectors - manufacturing and mining, health and education, electricity, water, transport and communications - is included, the proportion is much higher. In Saudi Arabia, for example, investment was growing at a minimum of 30 per cent a year between 1973 and 1978.

There was much spending, especially in the traditionally poorer countries (usually the so-called "high absorbers" with big populations), on upgrading housing and education and health facilities. Equally, huge sums were used to create the basic infrastructure - roads, ports and communications - needed to support a modern,

and ultimately non-oil based, economy.

There was much conspicuous consumption as well: prestige building of hotels, office blocks, trade centres, sports arenas and the like.

In retrospect, many Arabs now accept that too often activity was indiscriminating, with the result that had as well as good architecture is seen throughout the Gulf, and many parts of the Middle East are over-provided with facilities. There is over-capacity in the cement industry, for example, in Kuwait and the Emirates; too much aluminium-making plant generally, and Dubai's petm drydock is still awaiting its first customer four years after completion.

Faruk al-Mosayyid, a prominent Bahraini businessman, said recently: "We had an extravagance all over the Gulf. Much of it was wasteful. According to Mr Sayigh, "abundance of financial resources... led to an excessive and dangerous permissiveness in contracting for projects".

The frenetic pace of development could not last. Neither did it, for two main reasons. First, the flow of fresh contracts was

The turnaround in fortunes was a considerable shock

drying up as the initial momentum of infrastructural investment was lost. Second, the glut of oil on world markets brought a sudden plunge in Arab revenues, as both production and prices fell.

By 1980 Opec - dominated by the Arab producers - was running a surplus of \$109,000m. Two years later the estimated deficit was \$18,000m. Kuwait had seen revenues slashed by more than half to \$9,000m in 1982; Libya's oil income fell from \$22,600m to \$10,000m. Elsewhere, similar cuts were recorded. For the first time in several years the oil-rich countries were not earning enough to pay for their ambitious, long-term development programmes.

The turn-around in fortunes came as a considerable shock. But its significance should not be exaggerated. Although Libya has spoken of leading its people back to the desert if necessary, most of the Arab nations have sufficient reserves to withstand a decline in revenues. Saudi Arabia alone is estimated to have a cash mountain of \$150,000m. Kuwait's foreign assets are believed to be worth \$50,000m.

In some Arab states (such, perhaps, as Saudi Arabia) to turn back spending programmes now would be to risk some loss of face and political discontent among people grown accustomed to having their raised standard-of-living expectations met. But in the long term the brake applied by falling revenues may well be seen to have had a beneficial effect.

For the most part, then, the Arab world has reacted with equanimity and commendable prudence. Contractors report a general deceleration in the placing of contracts (and remitting of payments, in some cases) as governments review spending plans and cut budgets.

According to the annual survey of contracts carried out by *Middle East Economic Digest*, the value of work placed in 1982 fell by almost 40 per cent from the 1981 high of \$74,000m. Only Algeria, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia were picked out of the general gloom as "isolated pockets of sustained expansion".

However, the Arab market remains immense, even in contraction.

Opportunities vary considerably. Saudi Arabia, despite cutting its budgeted spending in 1983-84 by about 17 per cent and running an overall deficit, placed new contracts worth about \$24,000m last year. Its development programme remains mind-boggling in virtually every sector from health care (35 hospitals - more than Britain has built this century - are planned) to industry (the two new industrial centres of Yanbu and Jubail will have a population of about half a million).

Several of the Gulf states are retreating back on expenditure; Libya has cut its 1983 development budget by about 10 per cent and several projects such as a new rail network, pipeline and fertilizer plant have been at least postponed; Iraq, after re-emerging as the third largest market in the area, is again feeling the pinch as it seeks to cope both with falling revenues and the budget demands of its war with Iran. But Oman, a late starter in the development stakes, remains buoyant, as do the smaller markets of Qatar and the Emirates.

Further afield, analysts see

construction growth in Algeria, the Lebanon - where re-building is a priority - and, perhaps in the longer term, Egypt, where political stability should create an international climate in which aid is forthcoming to tackle the long back-log of priority jobs, such as replacing the country's aged sewerage system.

The work will be hard won by the international construction industry as competition intensifies and tenders become keener. But if recent history proves a reliable guide, Britain should win its fair share, especially in the Gulf states, where political links were severed only as recently as 1971.

Consulting engineers, well established in the area, have done particularly well, and are now probably associated with projects worth a total of more than \$30,000m, according to the Association of Consulting Engineers (ACE). In half a dozen sectors - drainage and sewerage; harbours and docks; railways; roads, bridges and tunnels; water supply; and construction, commerce and industry - they are involved in capital work worth more than £1,000m. Keith Jones, chairman of ACE,

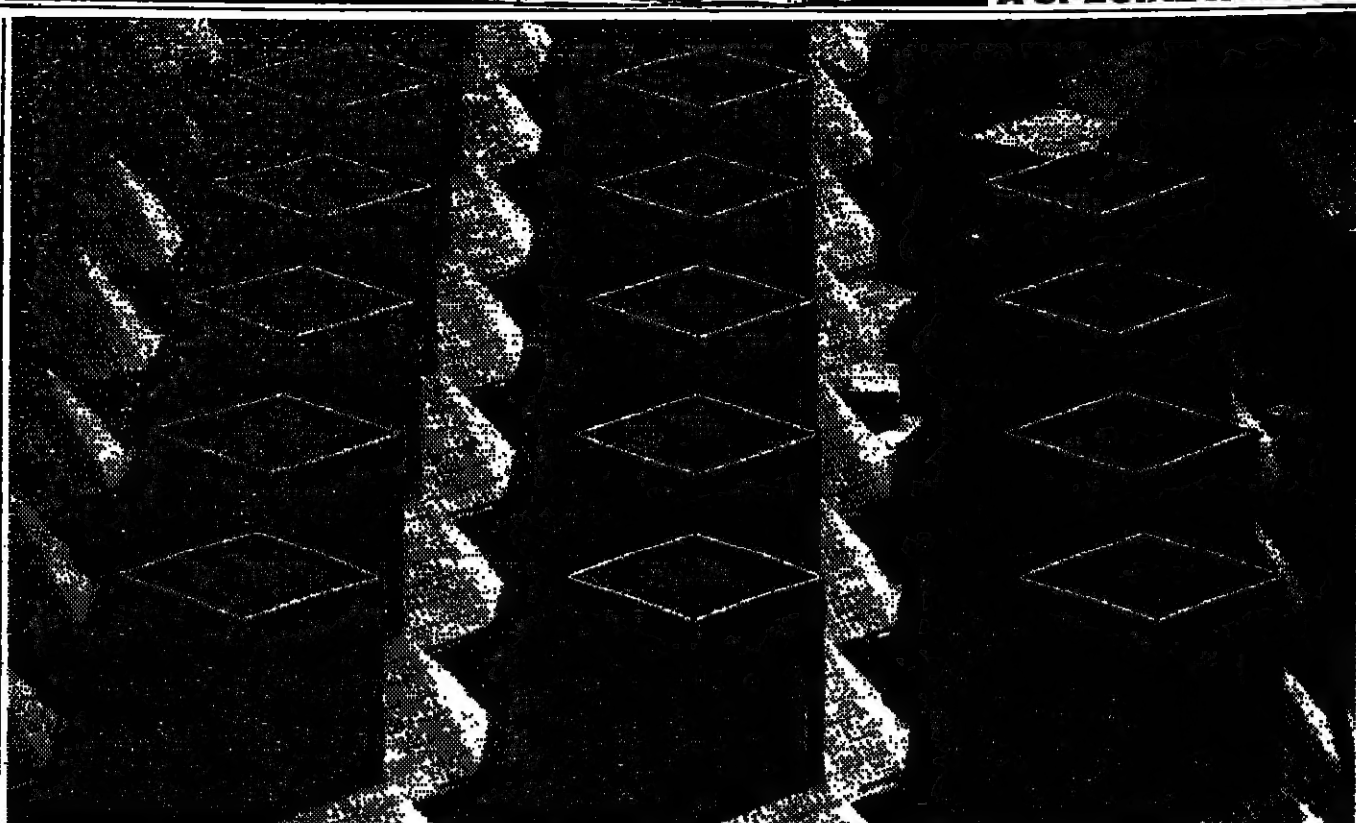
Contractors have suffered in the general decline

calculates that 40 per cent of members' work is in the Middle East.

Contractors, too, have prospered, although in recent years they have suffered in the general decline. *British Business* magazine estimates that the value of contracts won in the Middle East (Asia and Africa) was £632m in 1981-82 (against £862m in 1977-78), while the value of work outstanding was £637m (against £1,014m). However, in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Jordan, the value of work won actually increased.

Whatever the future course of oil prices, few observers now expect construction spending to return to the levels attained in the 1970s. Even fewer would doubt that it will, however, remain high by any but Arab standards of the 1970s.

John Huxley



Wind tower structures at the University of Doha, Qatar. These combine a traditional Arab architectural form with contemporary technology to provide cool air and reduced humidity inside the buildings. University of Doha: client, The Office of the Amir of Qatar; architect, Kamal El Kafrawi; consulting engineers, Ore Arup & Partners.

Foreign consultants lack direction

ARCHITECTURE

Three years ago, it might have been safe to predict a flowering of an Islamic modern architecture. Several events had indicated the trend: the initiation of an Aga Khan award for architecture; the rejection of a competition-winning design by APT of London because it was insufficiently "Islamic"; the instruction to architects

Montgomery, Oldfield Kirby to "Islamicize" their winning entry for Abu Dhabi's Assembly Hall; and the detailed interest which the Ruler of Sharjah took in Michael Lyell's design for their new suk (resulting in a scheme which has as much in common with British precedents of medieval flushwork, and Crystal Palace canopies, as it has with the Middle East). All this, combined with overtly poetic forms used at Dubai Airport (Page and Broughton), Riyadh Airport, and the famous Kuwait water towers, seemed to support a move towards a modern form of what is now called "regionalism".

That perception could well have been just the wishful-thinking of people whose view of much new building in the Middle East is unfavourable. Those not active in making money out of it have noted the absolute lack of architectural context for new development, resulting in a townscape sometimes looking like a mini-Manhattan, and more often, a suburb of Marseilles. The main buildings one hears about are

airports, mosques, administrative, police and parliamentary quarters. We hear little about the majority of buildings that make up the character of these localities.

The lack of context is a consequence of an ambivalent attitude in the Middle Eastern attitude toward modern architecture, with a consequent lack of direction to foreign consultants. Part of the problem is that we have been building substantial, permanent settlements for nations used to a nomadic life. Part of the problem is that, for most Middle East countries, the pattern of development to which they have aspired was that of America and Western Europe, at a time when we had begun to realize how arid many of our own modern environments had become. A sad photograph of Dubai in 1951 shows a beautifully serene picture of a substantial mercantile, riverside community of small houses, windtowers, minarets and a castle. Shades of Marco Polo and Sinbad the sailor! If such a place now existed unspoiled in the West, it would be instantly preserved as an historical monument.

However, the image of the traditional Orient is exactly that which many countries abhor. They regard European preoccupation with old buildings with

distrust, as though we were trying to prevent progress reaching them. In Dubai the future of the historic Bastakiya area is under threat, the last regime in Iran managed to perpetrate some devastating modernisms on Isfahan; and in Saudi Arabia, photographing some of their older quarters is forbidden.

The ambivalence however, continues in that historic monuments are being repaired; castles and traders' fortresses, for instance, are being or have been restored in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Dubai.

Since the growth of oil wealth, Middle Eastern countries have been able to buy the best from all over the world. At first they were not quite sure what constituted the best, with the result that Kuwait, at least, is virtually rebuilding itself for the second time within barely 30 years.

When the "best" architects arrive, there is no fixed culture for them to use as a reference - bearings in mind their clients' ambivalence towards their older structures. Consequently, instructions to "Islamicize" a modern building are really no more than instructions to invent forms and details which are essentially decorative and not too cubist.

The result is that, with the

possible exception of the Sharjah Suk, none of the better buildings in the Middle East are those with applied style. Instead they are those whose character is simply the response of modern architects to the particular requirements of the climate: that is to say, deep set windows and entrances, projecting balconies and canopies - all to control heat and light - very often built in the local material, concrete. One irony of the hole affair is that the Middle Eastern climate, lends itself to the aesthetic of modern architecture created by Le Corbusier: brilliant sun and strong visual contrast. No damp-stained concrete out there.

In some instances, the response to the demands of that part of the world has invoked a certain style: ACP's hospital in Baghdad is organized around a deep set courtyard which should provide shade; Yakely Associates' proposed village at Wasia in Saudi Arabia seems specifically Arabian in its layout of contiguous courtyard houses - but once again that was determined not for style, but for traditional utility and shade; Valtos' petroleum building in Oman, deep-set between projecting retaining walls, all in brilliant white, has that aesthetic for the same reason.

Generally speaking, however, it is the unashamedly modern building that seems likely to predominate. In Dubai, the

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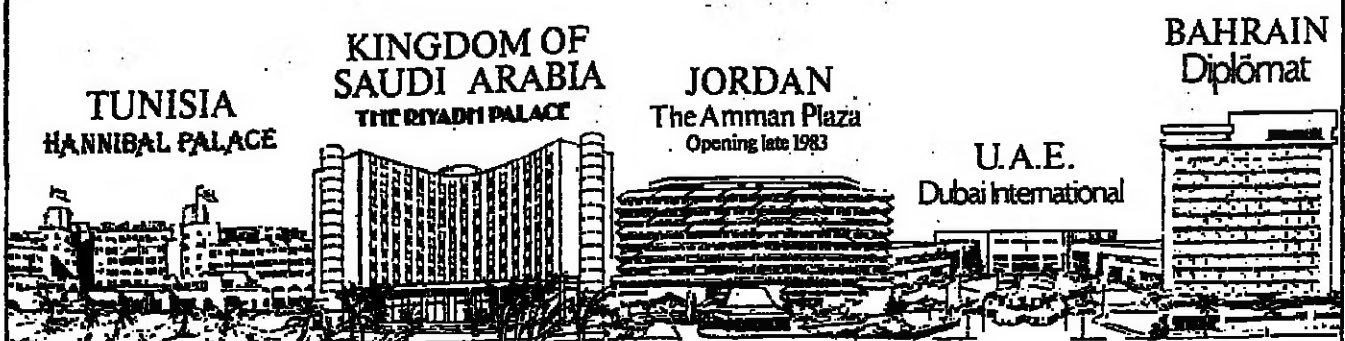
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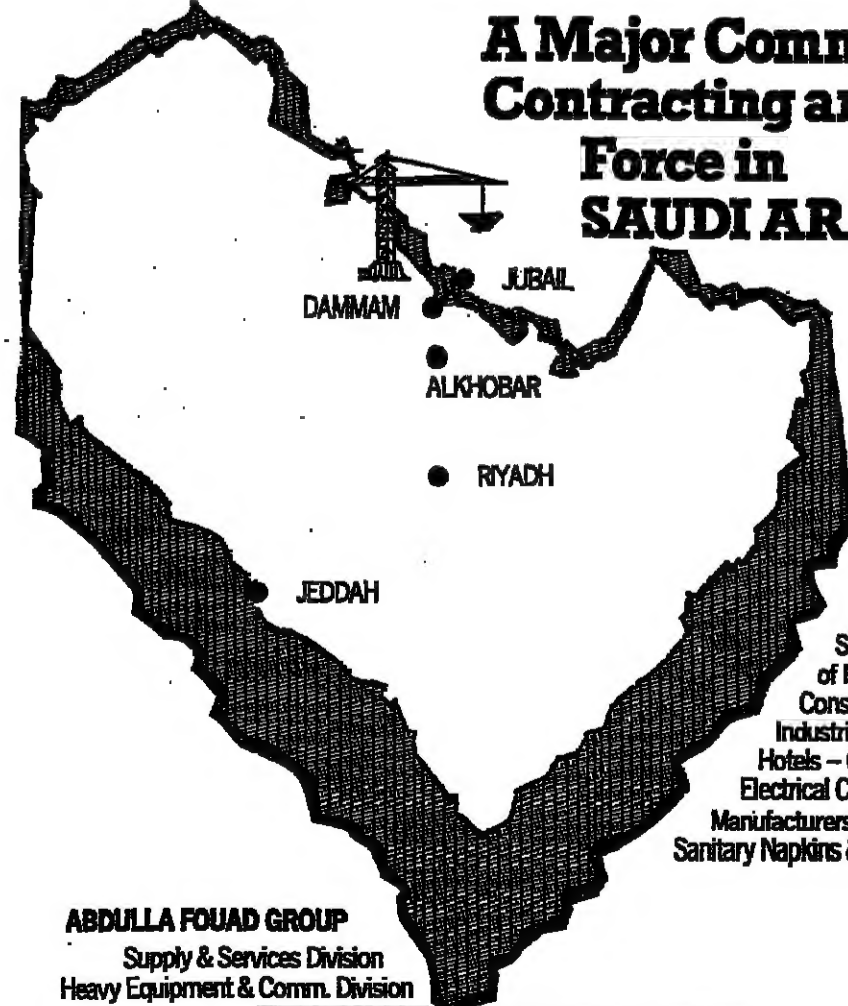
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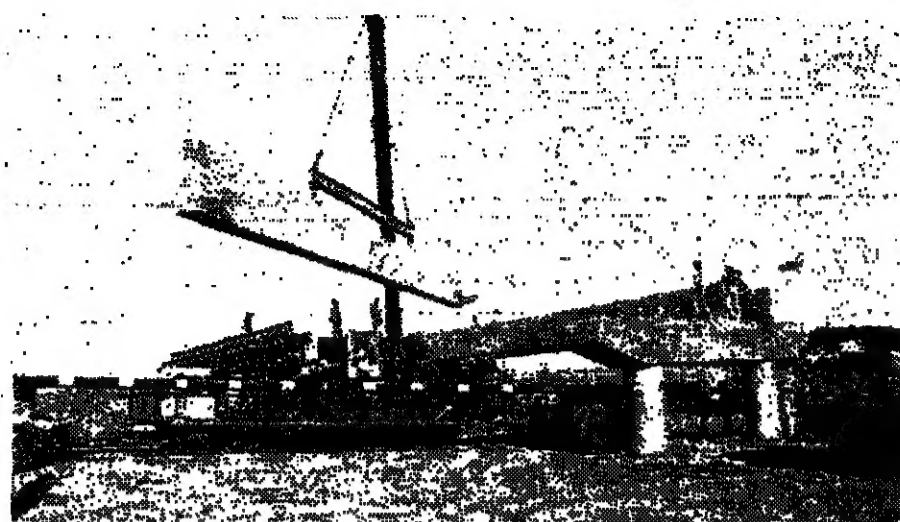
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تليفون: ٣٣٥٨٨٤ - ٣٤٤٨٨٥
تلكس: ٢٢٤٣٣

ARAB CONSTRUCTION

The right partner for the job

JOINT VENTURES

In 1980, when Saudi Arabia's commitment to the development of local industry began to be felt, the number of contracts awarded to Saudi firms for the Jubail industrial city complex alone represented 65 per cent of the total. For the same project, 23 per cent of contracts went to joint ventures between Saudi and foreign firms, and only 12 per cent went to foreign firms operating alone.

Today, certainly in Saudi Arabia and to some extent in other developing Arab states, foreign companies find it increasingly difficult to retain their positions in the markets unless they are prepared to establish joint ventures.

Saudi tenders are allowed a 10 per cent margin over those of foreign competitors. Large contracts are frequently broken down into smaller units to enable Saudi contractors to bid. And, wherever possible, foreign contractors have to award sub-contracts to local firms.

In Saudi Arabia downstream and secondary industries are intended as the preserve of private Saudi companies, operating either as 100 per cent Saudi-owned or in joint venture with a foreign partner. But the private sector in the kingdom is, by tradition, a trading community which expects returns on investment. The choice of Saudi partners may therefore be difficult for a

manufacturer with long pay-back periods.

Contractors are now being asked to comply with new dictates, whether they are local or foreign companies or joint venture partnerships. To be eligible to seek future government work they must obtain official classification certificates issued by the Agency for the Classification of Contractors, based in the Ministry of Public Works in Riyadh.

Saudi firms are heavily preferred for government projects. The policy of splitting a project into smaller contract parcels has already had a marked effect on new road construction, in which Saudi contractors have gained a near monopoly. There is no discrimination against joint venture partnerships, providing there is a bona fide Saudi financial management and labour content.

Independent foreign contractors are still needed, but they are feeling the tightening noose of "Saudi-ization" and in future will come under increasing pressure to establish full joint venture arrangements rather than simply operating through a local agent.

Such firms are required not only to ensure higher standards

of work and productivity, to accept tighter profit margins and be more conscientious in adapting designs to suit local conditions. They must also agree to subcontract some of the work to Saudi companies, train Saudi nationals, purchase materials locally or abroad through a Saudi importer, and consider ways of transferring technology.

Although a large number of Saudi companies have been formed, few have made any real impact on the construction scene. Notable exceptions include Binladien, Beta Construction and the Riyadh-based Saudi-Oger. The last is now one of the kingdom's most successful contractors. Its turnover last year was \$1,170m (about £753m).

Other interesting companies include MABCO Prefabricated Building Company, also based in Riyadh. A specialist in precast concrete, it has a joint venture with Pilkington to produce glass-reinforced concrete.

In Kuwait, foreign firms have for some years faced strong competition from the local construction industry. Even the hitherto successful South Koreans find the competition from such companies as Al-Hani and International Con-

tractors Group almost unbeatable. Local companies in Kuwait dominate the market. They are owned by merchant families who are not only intensely competitive, but know the market well and have mastered the emirate's irritating bureaucratic procedures.

More and more Kuwaiti companies are seeking joint venture partners, generally to enable them to undertake difficult and complex jobs.

In the United Arab Emirates local companies are beginning to gain international reputations and are looking to other parts of the Gulf and to the Far East for work.

Foreign companies, including the once dominant South Koreans, are being squeezed out or at best face extremely stiff local competition. In Bahrain, leading local contractors are already winning the bigger jobs.

Professional experience in engineering and architecture, for example, long established in countries such as Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, is building up in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states. Participation in the development programmes of the Middle East will therefore increasingly involve some form of collaboration with local consultants.

Anthony Davis

Editor, Middle East Construction

Foreign workers are still needed

LABOUR

In 1975, 1,649,000 migrant workers were reported to be under contract in the capital-rich states of the Middle East. By 1985 it is expected that this figure will rise to about 3,000,000.

In spite of the general slowing in growth rates, such countries as Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Emirates and Libya will continue to require foreign labour, initially for further construction projects but in the longer term for services, maintenance and the operation of growing indigenous industrial capacity.

During the boom period of the 1970s, particularly in the construction sector, most of the migrant workforce consisted of Arabs from capital-poor states such as the Yemen Arab Republic and Egypt and, of course, from the Palestinian diaspora. They and some others accounted for more than 70 per cent. Those from the Far East were a mere trickle, less than 1 per cent. Today the situation has changed completely. The migrant Arab labour force has made way for a big influx of Far Easterners, largely from India, Pakistan, Philippines and South Korea. Far Eastern labour is cheaper and has been brought in by contractors from the region who have won contract after contract since the second half of the 1970s.

Another interesting aspect of labour in the Arab world is that many of the more highly skilled Arabs have been encouraged to stay at home. The sudden flow of remittances from migrant workers and generous aid payments from the oil-rich states have fostered construction activity in countries such as Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen. If the present trend towards the employment of Far Eastern labour continues, predictions are that by 1985 the number will certainly equal, if not overtake the Arab migrant population working in the

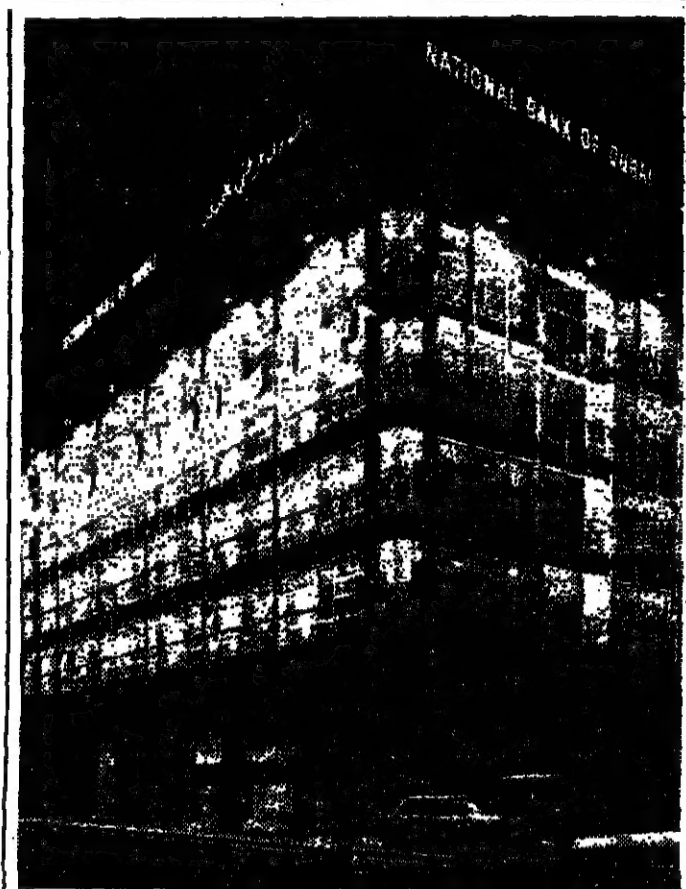
capital-rich states of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

Yet another significant factor is the changing requirement for labour. In Saudi Arabia the economy is now becoming more sophisticated and the country's needs more demanding. Labour requirements strongly emphasize highly trained, technical, skilled and professional qualification and experience. These criteria apply to domestic as well as imported manpower.

There have been numerous predictions of the likely rate of increase and optimum size of the expatriate manpower needs of the Middle East. Forecasting is a hazardous occupation, particularly for a region as volatile and unpredictable as Arabia. The World Bank's figure is four million by 1985. The facts do not support this idea, except perhaps for Saudi Arabia and Libya, where indigenous populations are small and development potential still enormous.

In many other countries precise requirements continue to change and the rate of increase to decline. In Kuwait, for example, much of the infrastructure is complete and industrialization plans are unambitious. More significant is the strict enforcement of immigration and residence laws, a policy being followed with varying degrees of severity by governments in the rest of the Gulf. This is a symptom of a nervousness which has increased since the Iranian Revolution.

While curtailing any substantial increase in migrant manpower, the tighter regulations are unlikely to imperil the continued existence of labour markets in the Gulf. At every level the shortage of nationals in the labour force will continue.



The National Bank of Dubai: architects, John R. Harris

Other problems are arising. In the United Arab Emirates, for example, new labour and visa laws are worrying local contractors. Key points of concern are the requirement that anyone changing his employer must leave the country for six months before taking a new job, and a regulation that each employer importing labour must deposit with the Government a sum equal to the air fare from the Emirates to the country of origin. The sum is returned only after the worker has returned home.

The new laws are strongly opposed by local businessmen and will cause severe shortage of unskilled labour since few local contractors, and still fewer foreign companies, can afford to maintain large pools of such workers on the payroll during

periods when no work is available. This factor, and an indication that the much delayed 1983 federal budget is likely to see a cut of up to 60 per cent, suggest that manpower requirements there will at best remain unchanged.

Apart from the Far East and the Arab region itself, Turkey is perhaps the only other country with a big manpower stake in the capital-rich countries of the Middle East.

The extraordinary growth of Turkish activity in the region is underlined by estimates of the number of Turkish workers sent there. Between 1961 and 1967 the total was a mere 434. By September 1982 it had risen to 175,920, of which more than 100,000 were in Libya.

AD

Consultants lacking in direction

From previous page

diamond-shaped cutaway Sheraton hotel, with its red-painted atrium by Rader Miletto, is still the most exciting building. In Kuwait, we must wait to see the finished result of the Parliament House by Jora Utzon (he of the Sydney Opera House). It does not look anything like as flamboyant as Sydney, nor however, does it yet look particularly Islamic.

Other international heavyweights working in the Middle East include Skidmore Owings Merrill and Kisho Kurokawa,

both of whom are unlikely to opt for minarets. The new dolphinarium and zoo for Kuwait by the John S. Bonnington Partnership are straightforward, if enormous and complicated, space-frame structures - the island dolphinarium makes use of glazed pyramids. The Kuwait Stock Exchange shares the same basic architectural idea as the Municipality Building in Dubai, namely of producing a box structure several storeys tall, covered in the centre by a space-frame, but in the lower storeys of which a

completely different form of building can be evolved.

It is said that the volume of international expertise being used in the Middle East has peaked. If that is so, a time may come when client and architect should pause to reassess exactly what they wish to achieve there. Is there any demand to reflect an indigenous culture, and to produce identifiable places with their own character? Or is the demand to produce more pieces of nowhere: places without any inherent identity, quality or character?

If character is wanted, there is no doubt that international architects would be able to supply it - but a context has to be given. That context will probably not be the odd parliament building or zoo, but what the Americans call "down-town". The question therefore for the next few years is whether downtown in Kuwait, Dubai, Sharjah, Riyadh, Baghdad and Abu Dhabi should all look and feel alike: or whether the inherent character could be rediscovered and nurtured.

Charles McKean

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ARAB CONSTRUCTION

Oil glut delays new projects and payments

SAUDI ARABIA

Sharply reduced oil revenues are having a dramatic effect on Saudi Arabia's construction sector. Signs of a building slump in the world's largest oil exporter have taken longer to emerge than in most other Gulf oil states, but it has rapidly become clear in 1983 that contractors working in the kingdom face tougher challenges in the months ahead.

In recent years construction has been the most significant economic activity outside oil, accounting for about 20 per cent of gross domestic product. In 1981, the market was worth about \$30,000m (£32,600m), a size which attracted companies worldwide as well as nurturing the growing number of Saudi contractors.

The 15 per cent drop in the 1982/83 state budget to a total \$91,000m signified for many the beginning of the boom. Advance payments on public projects were halved in 1982 to 10 per cent of the contract value, further tightening market conditions. The pattern has continued with the announcement that total state spending in the 1983/84 budget will be limited to about \$75,000m.

The symptoms of the slowdown have begun to appear with increasing frequency in the past six months: payments on many contracts are being held up and several projects are being delayed or scaled down and rebid. This trend seems unlikely to be reversed until the world oil glut ends and the kingdom's oil output recovers to former levels.

Oil production has plummeted from nearly 10 million barrels a day in 1981 to a present level of about four million. Analysis predicts oil receipts at about \$45,000m in 1983, compared with more than \$116,000m two years ago.

In addition to slashing expenditure, the Government has introduced in 1983 new regulations destined to have a substantial impact on the market. The most important of these is the requirement that foreign contractors winning state contracts must subcontract at least 30 per cent of the work to 100 per cent locally-owned

companies. The decree adds that foreign companies should make more use of Saudi banking, insurance and transport services.

The measure was introduced soon after a conference of Saudi businessmen in March, at which delegates complained of unfair competition from foreign companies. It seems designed to assure local businessmen that although many infrastructure projects have been completed and spending curtailed, what work there is will be directed increasingly to Saudi firms.

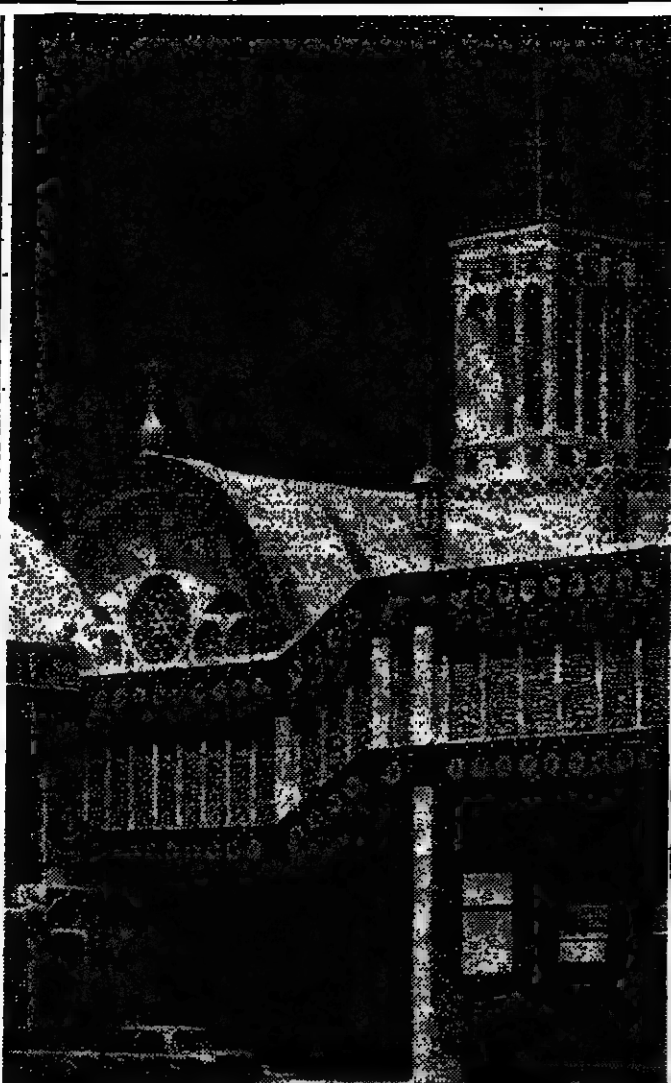
Foreign contractors are anxiously seeking clarification of the ruling. For example, it is still not clear if the 30 per cent rule applies to Saudi-foreign joint ventures winning government contracts. A recent West German ministerial delegation to the kingdom described the regulation as protectionist and said it could harm bilateral trade.

Another recent regulation is that all government contracts should be put out to open, competitive bidding. Again, the introduction of this ruling seems mainly due to pressure from Saudi companies, which had previously been unable to bid for many state contracts because of restrictive prequalification procedures.

Although this measure is unlikely to alter the final choice of contractor in most cases, it has already contributed to the slow-down in contract awards. Tenders for several major contracts which were on the point of being signed have been cancelled and a rebid called. In some cases, these delays have given clients the opportunity to trim costs by revising specifications and scaling down the scope of work.

Projects affected by the public tender ruling include schemes for the expansion of 10 domestic airports to enable them to handle wide-bodied jets. Contractors had been chosen for several airports, but now all will be re-tendered.

Similarly, a \$1,000m water pipeline from Jubail, via Riyadh, to Qassim, north west of the capital, has been put out to tender. A French-Italian-Saudi consortium was lowest



The Suk at Sharjah: architects, Michael Lyell Associates

bidder for the Jubail-Riyadh section of the line in the first round of bidding and Hill Construction Company, the local affiliate of South Korea's Hyundai Engineering & Construction Company, was lowest bidder for the Riyadh-Qassim line.

A particular blow to British interests was the decision to tender publicly the management consultancy contract for the Ministry of Defence and Aviation's (MODA's) 530-bed hospital in Riyadh and 55-bed hospital at Al-Kharj, south of the capital. The hospitals have been run for the past five and a half years by the British Allied Medical Group (AMG) which had negotiated a new contract with MODA worth \$87m over three years, starting in November. That deal has now been cancelled and AMG will have to compete for the work against about 20 companies.

A major project which has been scaled down and is due to be put out to tender soon is the Asir power and desalination programme. Contracts were on

the point of being signed with a Japanese consortium for the power station and a Japanese-South Korean joint venture for the desalination plant, when tenders were cancelled because the client, the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, was instructed to lower considerably the total cost of the project to about \$910m.

Companies seeking to work successfully in the kingdom have little choice but to adjust their operations to the changing market conditions brought about by the new regulations and spending cutbacks. At a recent conference on Saudi Arabia organized by Monadnock International and MEED Consultants, Jim McGee, an American lawyer, told delegates: "For the next 18 months to three years your Saudi business plan should be entitled Saudi survival plan."

Mr McGee said: "Saudi should now be looked at as though it is a new market."

Michael Ritchie

Middle East Economic Digest

هذا من الامارات



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Outlook remains grim

Delegations of international contractors now visiting Iraq are more likely to be discussing their clients' requests for payment deferrals than new orders. At the beginning of 1983, a number of contractors were informed that there was no longer enough cash to meet foreign currency payments and were requested to offer credit payment terms.

Iraq has been unable to meet the heavy financial burden imposed both by the war with Iran and by its economic development programme, and despite its reputation for meeting payments on time, at the start of this year some companies were still awaiting foreign currency payments due in October 1982.

Many of these companies were working on contracts awarded during 1981, when Iraq's determination to continue development despite the war resulted in orders worth some \$23,000m (£15,000m). In October 1981, Kier International, a member of Britain's French Kier Holdings, was awarded a \$210m contract to build a section of expressway in Baghdad in a joint venture with Mussad al-Saleh & Sons, a Kuwaiti contractor.

IRAQ

In February this year, the joint venture was advised that the client was unable to meet future foreign currency payments and was advised to find funding for the client. "A request from a government client to a contractor to arrange the funding of a project after contract award is unique in my experience," Mr J C S Mott, French Kier's chairman, said in his annual statement. As a result, Kier announced an extraordinary pre-tax provision of \$12.7m in its 1982 group accounts.

Attempts by the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) to reach agreement with Iraq on rescheduling commercial debts amounting to about \$230m have so far proved unsuccessful. Two other British firms are involved in orders of \$100m upwards - John Laing International, which has a \$145m road and bridge building contract in Baghdad, and Paterson Candy International, which is working on a \$126m subcontract for the Karth water supply scheme, also in the capital.

Export credit insurance

agencies from other countries have also been embroiled in Iraq's cash-flow problems. Hermes of West Germany, has agreed to extend credit provided certain conditions are met, primarily that Iraq must meet all outstanding foreign and local currency payments due in 1982, as well as all local currency payments due in 1983.

German companies were particularly attracted by the contracting opportunities on offer in 1981, a period when there were increasingly few openings in their own market.

Details of oil shipments as part repayment of outstanding debts are now being discussed by the French Government. France is expected to lift about four million tonnes of Iraqi crude this year to help meet arrears on both military and civil contracts; total foreign currency payments falling due in 1983 in the latter sector are estimated at about \$1,223m.

The immediate future for contractors looks grim as Iraq's current account deficit seems likely to continue for the next two years and there are few signs of the war ending.

Jonathan Crusoe

Middle East Economic Digest

Food schemes need dams

LIBYA

as roads and farm produce - has been rising considerably.

To satisfy this rising demand, Libya has introduced since 1973 a series of comprehensive development programmes, the last of which is the second five year plan (1981-85), totalling LD 18,500m. It is the fourth biggest in Arab countries and aims to diversify sources of production and exports, thus reducing the economy's dependence on oil; to establish heavy industry, both within and outside the oil sector and to achieve greater self-sufficiency in food.

One interesting feature of the plan is the importance given to agriculture. With about a fifth of its total development spending going to this sector, Libya is the only Arab oil exporter which attaches top priority to farming and agri-business.

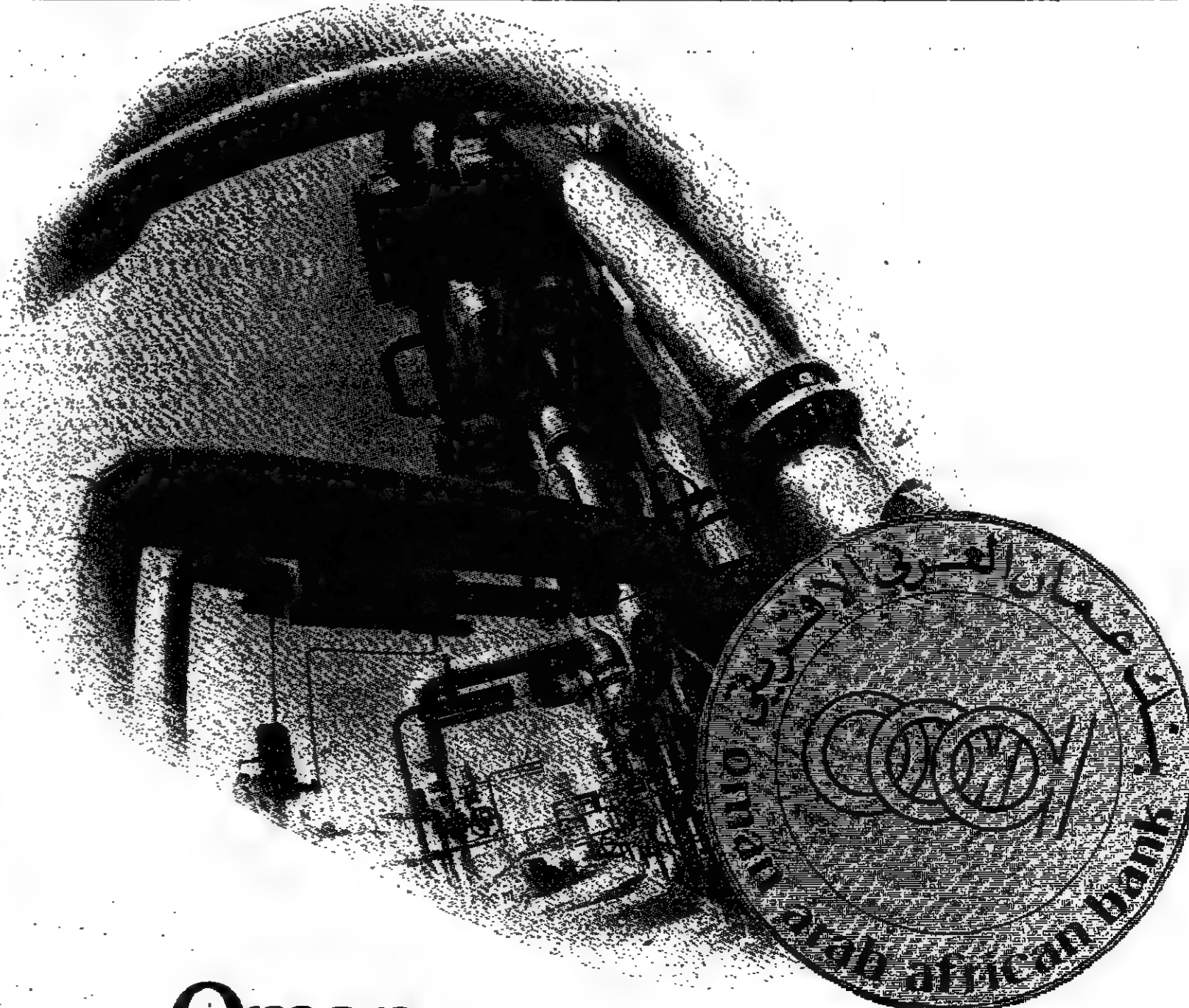
The serious depletion of underground water has made water conservation an essential part of the country's farming policy. Schemes for saving rain water, for example, include building 13 dams, with a combined storage capacity of about 330 million cubic metres a year.

Heavy industry has been given the second-largest share of development spending, a little more than 16 per cent of the 1981-85 investment total. Libya is now carrying out an ambitious programme to develop local downstream petroleum and chemical industries and the production of building materials such as steel, aluminium and cement.

Schemes include the country's biggest project, the Misurata iron and steel works, which is being built on the coast east of Tripoli. Because of the steady increase in demand for skilled workers and technicians, higher education and vocational training are particularly emphasized. There are now three universities: Al-Fatih in Tripoli; Gar Younis in Benghazi and the new Marsa Al-Brega, east of Ras Lanuf, the home of the country's petrochemical industry.

Both Al-Fatih and Gar Younis are being expanded, with the help of the London architects, James Cubitt & Partners.

Atef Sultan



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Has the withdrawal of four-time winner Bernard Hinault opened the way for the first Anglo-Saxon victory in the legendary Tour de France? John Wilcockson previews this year's 2,000-mile race, which begins today in Paris. Below, Neil Lyndon talks to the apprentice riders who are willing to sacrifice everything for success

THE TIMES GUIDE TO THE TOUR DE FRANCE

Breaking away

An Anglo Saxon has never won the Tour de France. In its 80-years history, the best performance by such a rider has been Tom Simpson's sixth place, in 1967. Simpson, of course, was fated to die on Mont Ventoux in his quest to win the Tour five years later.

Last year, the London-born Australian Philip Anderson finished fifth after wearing the coveted *maillot jaune* for half the race. It is a meagre record compared with the French, who have provided 32 Tour winners, and the Belgians, with 18.

This week, however, Europe's most respected cycling magazine poses the question: "Without Bernard Hinault, the suspense in the Tour de France is total: Anderson, Zoetemelk, Kelly, Roche, Van Impe... who can win?" Zoetemelk and Van Impe have each won a Tour de France, and are named more for sentimental reasons than by sporting logic. Anderson and the two

Irishmen, however, are all regarded as genuine candidates to succeed in what looks like being the toughest Tour for a quarter of a century.

All three are dedicated, enthusiastic, confident performers. Anderson, in particular, is no respecter of reputations. The four-time winner Hinault - absent this year because of knee trouble - describes the Australian as "the only rider who has posed problems for me in the past two Tours".

This rangy, inelegant pedaller is enjoying the best of his four years as a Continental professional. In April, he became the first Australian to win a modern day classic (the Amstel Gold Race, in the hilly part of Holland); in May, he finished, voluntarily, second to team colleague Stephen Roche in the testing Tour de Romandie, in Switzerland; and last week, in the south of

France he won the Tour de l'Aude for the second time in three years.

The Australian is continually perfecting his knowledge of his sport, and of himself; he possesses the immense physical reserves and deep moral qualities required of a winner of the Tour de France.

The same can be said of Sean Kelly, the angular Irishman from Tipperary, who has undergone a metamorphosis in the past 15 months. In his first five years as a professional, 1977-81, he acquired the tag of a sprinter, a man who could show a turn of speed at the end of a race but who could neither climb well nor race alone against the clock (time trialing).

The turning point was the final stage of the seven-day Paris-Nice race in March last year. To win overall, Kelly had to go faster than the French race leader in a time trial that was all uphill - to the summit of the Grande Corniche road from Nice.

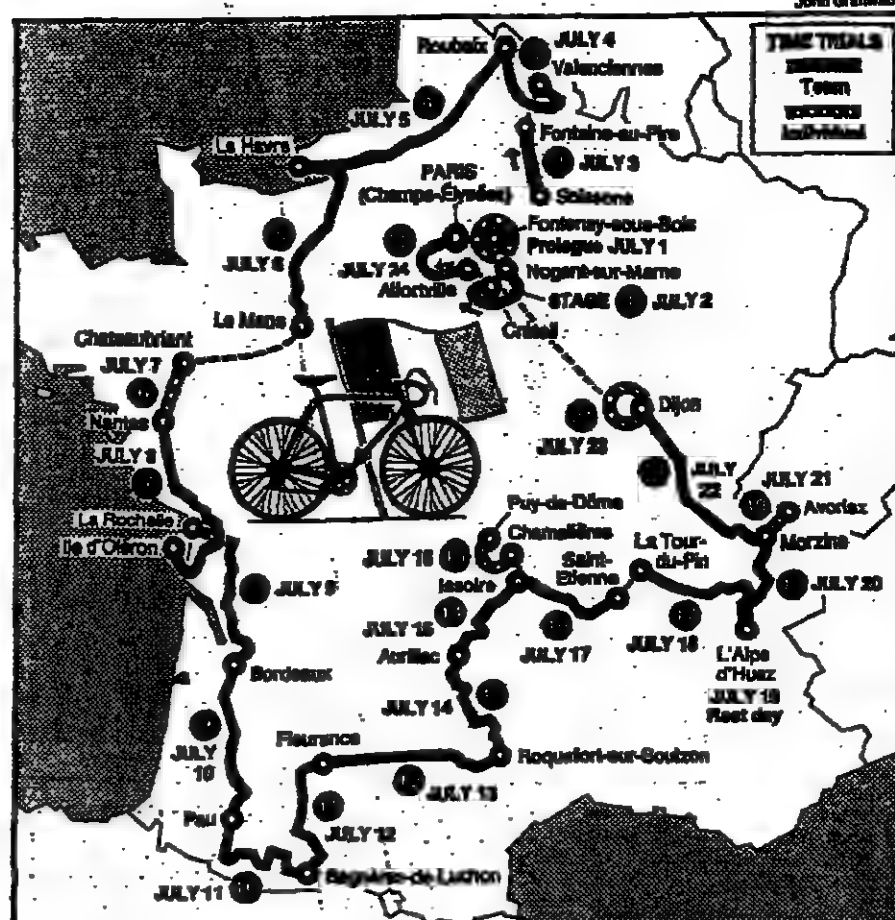
In last year's Tour de France he established a commanding lead in the points classification (using his sprinting ability at stage ends) before reaching the first mountains on stage 12. Kelly climbed well enough to keep with Hinault and Anderson over the 5,610ft Col d'Aubisque, and the Irishman outperformed the small leading group to win the stage, his fifth such success in five Tours. He lost time in subsequent mountain stages, mainly because he was conserving energy to defend his green jersey (the *maillot vert*) as points leader. He won this competition by a record margin (429 points, against the 152 of Hinault), but also showed his staying power by finishing an excellent eighth in the final time trial.

At the end of a successful season, Kelly went home from his Brussels lodgings to the family farm near Carrick-on-Suir to marry his teenage sweetheart and to unveil a plaque in what is now known as Sean Kelly Square. For 1983, maybe the year that Kelly could win the yellow as well as the green jersey in the Tour de France, his French-based Sem team has been reinforced by the signing of three first-rate climbers: Agostinho, a Portuguese, Grez, a Swiss, and Rooks, a Dutchman. These three were largely instrumental in helping Kelly last week to win the Tour of Switzerland.

Some observers have said that Kelly has reached top form too early, and that he will fade away during the second part of the Tour, but an enforced six-week rest in April and May, following a heavy crash in the Tour Midi-Pyrenees, will have conserved the physical and mental reserves necessary to win a Tour de France.

At 23, Stephen Roche is four years younger than his compatriot, and is making his debut in the Tour de France. Why, then, is he cited as a potential winner?

He is the prodigy of continental cycling, his keen perception of tactics making him a fine stage-race performer. This year started badly for him when he dropped out of Paris-Nice with a knee injury. But he bounced back in May to win the Tour de



Romandie, in west Switzerland; and a few days later he was first in the Grand Prix Wallonie, a single-day race in the Belgian Ardennes.

The race starts today at Fontenay-sous-Bois, in the eastern suburbs of the French capital, with the traditional prologue time trial. Each of the 140 starters will race alone around a hilly, round-the-houses loop, with Anderson, Grez, Kelly, Roche and Anderson all looking for a confidence-boosting ride. The three-and-a-half miles will have little bearing on the remaining 2,363 miles that follow during the next three weeks.

This modern-day odyssey has all kinds of pitfalls designed into the 22 stages by the race's joint directors, Jacques Goddet and Felix Levitan, who have controlled the Tour for nearly half a century. Each year, the route changes, but rarely have they proposed a more copious *carte* for their exclusive clientele.

After today's aperitif, they have chosen four somewhat indigestible starters: a 100-mile chase around a serpentine circuit wedged between downtown Paris and Orly airport; a 100-kilometre team time trial, in which each 10-man team will battle against time in the most pure exercise of speed; and then a marathon of 300 kilometres to Le Havre, the longest day since 1969.

These first four days, without the steady influence of Hinault and his team, will inevitably cause some surprises. They could also severely handicap the riders who are expected to come through strongly during the second half of the Tour, which is a continuous dose of mountains through the Pyrenees, the Massif Central and the Alps.

The outstanding climbers of 1982 were Beat Bruen, winner of two mountain stages and overall sixth, and Peter Winnen, fourth overall. Winnen, a freckle-faced, fair-haired Dutchman, was second to Kelly in the Tour of Switzerland, and he has the backing of the powerful, British-sponsored TI Raleigh team, unbeaten in team time trialling since 1978.

The Roubaix stage, in particular, could prove the stumbling block for the first amateur team to compete in the Tour de France, Colombia, which includes potentially the fastest climb-

ers in the race. Reared on a diet of endless mountain roads in the Andes, the Colombians have served a three-year apprenticeship in the Tour de l'Avenir.

All the stages after Bordeaux will be of importance, but the most decisive should be Pau-Luchon (10), with the four most famous Pyrenean passes; Roquefort-Aurillac (13), a route of narrow departmental roads on which three post-war Tours have been decided; the time trial up the extinct volcanic peak of Puy de Dôme (15), where Behanmonts clinched the 1959 Tour; and, potentially the most gruelling of all, the eight Alpine passes of stage 17, ending at L'Alpe d'Huez.

The final verdict will be provided by two more time trials: a steady, nine-mile climb from Morzine to Avoriaz, and an undulating 30 miles through the vineyards of Burgundy to the Dijon motor-racing circuit. Next day, the survivors of this relentlessly difficult race will finally return to Paris and the 22nd stage's flag-waving climax along the Champs Elysees.

Who will win? Your guess is as good as mine. But perhaps the three-banded flag of Ireland will be in greater evidence than the tricolour of France.

THE TEAMS

The 70th Tour de France will be contested by 140 riders, representing 13 professional, trade-sponsored teams, and one amateur team, Colombia. The professional teams, and their country of origin, are: France: Coop-Mercier, La Redoute-Motobecane, Peugeot-Shell, Renault-Gitane, Sem-Mercier, Wolber, Boule d'Or-Collins, Belgium: Armand-Hoorens, Euro Shop-Splendor, Italy: Metasparto-Pinarelli, Netherlands: TI Raleigh-Campagnolo, Spain: Reynolds, Switzerland: Cilo-Aufina.

BROADCASTING

ITV's World of Sport will be covering the Tour with summaries and live action each Saturday. Tomorrow, for example, there will be a summary between 12.30-12.40pm and live coverage of the first stage from 8.15-8.25pm. On July 9 the summary will be from 12.40-1pm and the live coverage, of the La Rochele-Bordeaux stage, from 3.40-4pm. There will be further broadcasts at similar times on July 18 and 22. The first stage will not be shown live, but there will be a rerun of the whole race on the subsequent Saturday, July 30.

a year, 200 to 250 kilometres a time. Most professional cyclists burn themselves out in about four years. You couldn't survive without drugs. Some people don't survive because of them. Tommy Simpson was killed by drugs. Plenty of others, too."

For the present, though, these dreams of riches and nightmares of self-extinction are remote.

The municipal council of Boulogne-Billancourt provides ACBB with a flat for the riders in a tower block. Akam and Flood live there, rent-free, with three French riders and 10 bicycles. Like any flat shared temporarily by five young men, theirs is mildly revolting to the stomach and the senses. Fetid thermals rise from the dark corners of rooms crowded with single beds and bicycles, mingling with thick old fumes from the kitchen. All the walls of the flat are decorated with posters in colour of cyclists in motion. The flat is a shrine to Phil Anderson, who was until recently himself a member of ACBB: he is the proof that the dreams need not be vain.

"Phil Anderson lived in this very room," said Rick Flood, reverently opening a door. "That's Phil," he said, pointing to a poster of a tanned man with the face of a driven demon, riding a bicycle and wearing a 'yellow pullover'.

Would you think, I asked them, that all your sacrifice and hardship had been worthwhile if you got to wear the yellow jersey? They looked horrified, as if some mutterable impiety had been spoken. Their replies collided in unanimity. "You don't know what you're saying. The yellow jersey? That's the ultimate dream. You can't let yourself even think about it. It's hard enough even to get a ride in the Tour, let alone to get placed in a stage. To be the raceleader, to wear the yellow jersey, that's almost worth dying for."

moreover...
Miles Kington

Waiting for a train

Bitter experience has taught me that if you come across a crowd in the street watching men erect cameras, put up lighting on scaffolding and wave miles around, there is only one sane thing to do: hurry on past. Nothing ever happens during filming. The most you will see is worried people discussing what should be happening and then taking a tea break because it hasn't happened. Watching films is fun; watching filming is watching nothing.

Ten years ago a film scene was being shot outside my flat in Notting Hill, something with Yul Brynner in it. I was told, I went outside like a fool and watched for 40 minutes. Nothing. I came back in and went on typing. Some time later I became aware that someone was leaning on the garden wall, watching me. I looked up. It was Yul Brynner. He was clearly so bored that he had been driven to watch the only sign of activity in the area. So my feelings on the inadequacy of filming as a spectator sport have carried me through life. Until last Friday, that is.

Last Friday I went to York by train. I had forgotten until I got there that York is a great railway town. I don't just mean that most of the buildings seem to be owned by British Rail, or that they have streets named after George Hudson, the railway king. I mean that after Thomas Cook in London had sold me the wrong ticket, and the ticket collector at Kings Cross had charged me extra, the staff at York spotted that I had been overcharged at Kings Cross and volunteered a refund. That's what I call a great railway town.

To make things even better, there was a fully coaled-up steam engine in the station, so after checking in at the station hotel, I went back in to see what was up. What was up was some filming going on. Lights, cameras, make-up people and about a hundred actors in 1940s gear. The platform by the steam train was jam-packed with wartime extras - khaki soldiers with rifles, sailors in full rig, old style bobbies, mums with schoolchildren, evacuee kids, men in bow-tie and baggy suits. I bet the young Roy Flattersley was among them somewhere. In my vaguely post-war rig I felt quite anachronistic.

It was, in fact, *The Dresser* being filmed. There sat Albert Finney in a chair marked "Albert Finney", looking elderly. There stood Tom Courteney in a brown suit looking worried, though I think he always tends to look worried, not necessarily because he hasn't got a chair marked "Tom Courteney".

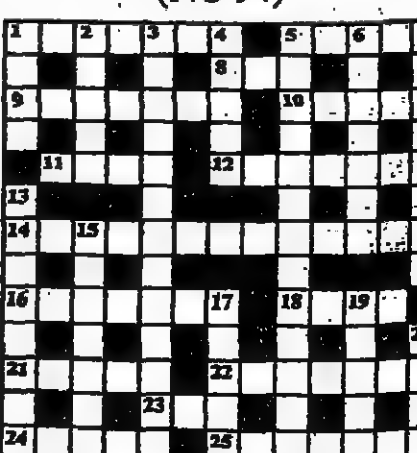
They finally got around to shooting a scene which involved the train coming in, stopping and disgorging a select handful of British stars, so it was at least worth it to see a steam engine move. At first all you could see was smoke behind the trees, then a great big black ex-LMS engine appeared and snorted its way up Platform 6, exhaling quite unnecessary steam for the camera's sake.

"I hope it's bloody well going to stop," said a 1940s voice behind me. We all laughed. The funny thing was, it didn't. At about 3 mph it ploughed into the buffer and took it with it, then stopped convulsively, no doubt giving a few British actors a great shock. There was a silence. Mr Finney sat motionless, the crashed train a few yards from his head.

"Bloody hell," said the 1940s voice, very impressed. Some worried-looking men gathered and discussed what had just happened. I decided to leave. Better to quit while you were ahead, when something had actually happened.

Later that night I tiptoed back into the station to have a last look. You'd never have guessed that film people had been there, especially not shooting a major film with Albert, Tom, Edward and all the others with tank-engine names. Nothing disturbed the calm except the Scottish sleeper train gliding in and gliding out again. But there on Platform 6 the buffer was still ripped away from the line, living proof of the only train crash I have ever witnessed. I have now modified my theory to state that nothing ever happens during filming except when things go spectacularly wrong. Maybe it is worth waiting, after all.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (NO 94)



- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Suiitor (7) | 1 In addition (4) |
| 2 Pincerlike claw (5) | 2 Short saying (5) |
| 3 Nigerian tribe (3) | 3 Restoration (13) |
| 4 Surroundings (7) | 4 Stiff (3) |
| 5 Low tides (5) | 5 Inconscient (13) |
| 6 Throat (4) | 6 Subterfuge (7) |
| 7 Loved person (7) | 7 Recipient (8) |
| 8 Excessive supply (13) | 8 Vessel-shifting (8) |
| 9 Archers' marks (7) | 9 Ympanie (7) |
| 10 Bird container (4) | 10 Membrane (7) |
| 11 Uncanny (5) | 11 Not intoxicated (5) |
| 12 Platitudes (7) | 12 Cricketer (5) |
| 13 Never (3) | 13 Depend (4) |
| 14 Well-groomed (5) | |
| 15 Monarchy (7) | |

SOLUTION TO No 93
ACROSS: 1 Pincer 5 Alcora 8 Opt 9 Kowtow 10 Oblong 11 Idea 12 Reemance 13 Acres 15 Insect 17 Riffraff 20 Arch 23 Guinea 25 Inland 24 Sac 25 Wildish 26 Thistle
DOWN: 2 Ovoid 3 Sarcate 4 Towards 5 At one 6 Calve 7 Vinegar 14 Stimuli 15 Inflict 16 Snarl up 18 Fungi 19 Awash 21 Canal
(Solution to No 94 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the new Collins Concise

Exiles in pursuit of the yellow jersey

They might as well be in prison: it would probably feel like a holiday. The inmates of the harshest detention centre endure no greater physical hardship nor more material deprivation than do Rick Flood and David Akam in the life they have chosen. But their indefinite spell of back-breaking slavery is self-imposed.

They are cyclists, road racers, members of one of France's top amateur teams, Athletic Club de Boulogne-Billancourt (ACBB) in Paris. Flood, 24, from Bendigo, north of Melbourne, was a member of the Australian team which won the silver medal in the 100-kilometre race at the Commonwealth Games. Akam, 22, grew up in south London and was national junior champion of Britain over 25 miles and in pursuit. They both joined ACBB as a means to display their talents to the managers of France's professional teams.

Because many riders from its lists have graduated to the European professional circuit, ACBB is known as a nursery for professionals. "More like a slaughterhouse, I'd say," Rick Flood observes. At the beginning of this year's competition season, in February, 15 foreign riders were in the ACBB team. Now only Akam and Flood remain, the others eliminated by failure, injury, loneliness, lack of nerve and the brutality of the life.

ACBB expects them to ride in races two or three times a week from February to October, over distances of between 100 and 150 kilometres. "Put together," said Flood, "that might be about 20 times the load of competition

that a marathon runner would expect in a season."

The physical perils of these exertions are extreme. "You've got to watch out for the bonk," says Akam, striking his forehead with the heel of his hand. "The bonk" is a sudden collapse of the blood sugar level, instantly bringing on delirium and delusion. The cyclists may use up to 6,000 calories during a race; to stave off "the bonk" they nibble constantly from small snacks in the "bonk-bags" they all wear.

As dangerous as "the bonk" is the behaviour of other riders, desperate to stall or unseat their rivals. "Team-cycling is the most vicious sport," says Flood. "I was so green before this season. I didn't know a fraction of the tricks they can pull."

Rick Flood has crashed nine times this season. "Over the bars. Under the bike. Carved up by the pack. Skidding on wet, muddy cobbles in February. Gravel's the worst. It takes so much skin away, especially from elbows and knees." While he spoke, Flood's hands passed over the scars on his body - livid rents, purple craters and long ridges of fresh tissue. "This was the worst," he said, raising his shirt and gingerly rolling down the waistband of his shorts. A gouge of mauve and black flesh bubbled on the line of his hip. His fingertip ran brusquely around the wound. "Brake lever," he said.

ACBB, which is fully sponsored by Peugeot and other companies pays the men an allowance of 1,500 francs a month, about £125, for their subsistence. They can barely afford to eat, still less to enjoy themselves in Paris.



A shrine, but a slaughterhouse too: Flood (left) and Akam at home in Paris

"Sometimes we go for a ride on the Metro," said Flood, not apparently joking.

Their meagre allowance is supplemented by the cash prizes that they can win in races, up to a limit of \$500 a race (the financial arrangements of "amateur" cycling in France are indeed mysterious).

Akam had won seven races by the end of April, when a mysterious intestinal illness stopped him racing. Flood has won three races and been placed many times. Their successes attracted the attention of professional team managers, and both have been offered contracts for next season - Akam with Peugeot and Flood with the tyre manufacturer Wolber.

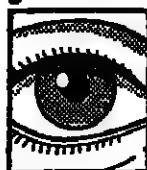
They say that a moderately successful rider on the professional circuit earns "an ordinary kind of salary, about the same as a plumber or

something". A very successful rider, such as Phil Anderson, the Australian who was fifth in last year's Tour de France, probably earns about 22,000 francs a month, plus lavish gifts and prizes. The very top riders in France today, the Tour winners, might be earning more than £100,000 a year.

The price of these earnings is desperately high. Both men calmly acknowledge that, as professionals, they would be expected to take drugs to improve their performances. "The sport is awash in drugs - amphetamines, steroids, hormones and drugs you've never heard of. It's even strychnine." What? "Yes, strychnine. There's a pretence of regulations, but in fact there's no control at all. The team doctors dish out the pills and you're really got little choice. The human body just can't take the strain of professional riding, 120 to 150 races

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Forty fitter years on



The usual view of old age could not be better expressed as it is in the Elbow School song: "Forty years on and growing older and older, shorter in wind as in memory long, feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder, what will it help you that once you were strong?" Medicine is changing this accepted view, artificial hips allow the feeble of foot to walk, hydrocortisone injections loosen the frozen shoulder, the breathlessness of heart failure is relieved by diuretics.

Not should blindness be accepted without question. Professor Alan Bird, of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, made a plea this week to elderly patients to report disturbances of vision.

Professor Bird was talking of one particular eye trouble, partial blindness caused by senile macula degeneration, a condition where there is a proliferation of blood vessels between the layers of this part of the eye. A surgeon using a modern laser can often save the sight if the patient reports for treatment before too much damage has been done.

As the need for treatment is so urgent, he suggests that any elderly patient who complains of distorted or blurred vision, of objects appearing too small or of the disturbing symptom of straight lines appearing bent should immediately be sent to an ophthalmic casualty department.

Hearts awry

The sudden death of Caroline Bradley, the popular and apparently fit horsewoman, is thought to have been due to the development of a condition known as ventricular fibrillation, a condition where the electrical impulses which control the regularity of the heartbeat become so disorganized that the heart becomes uncoordinated and loses its ability to act as a pump. Miss Bradley is one of over 300,000 people who die from various forms of heart disease every year. The cause of her particular trouble, sudden cardiac death, is usually due to an arrhythmia known as ventricular fibrillation.

Although many patients with long standing or acute coronary artery disease do die suddenly from ventricular fibrillation, cases where fit persons die suddenly without warning of any evidence of coronary heart disease are also comparatively common. This condition is being studied at the Rayne Institute at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

Dr D J Hearse, the research team leader, said this week that they were passionately interested in solving the problem as to why otherwise healthy individuals should suddenly develop ventricular fibrillation, particularly as the disorder is apt to occur away from a hospital where the normal rhythm could be quickly restored and life saved. Their research suggests that ventricular fibrillation is related to coronary artery spasm. It seems likely to occur when blood returns to the heart muscle after the arterial spasm has relaxed.

Snakes and ale

Apparently Theakston's is now challenging Federation as the beer North Country Members of Parliament drink as a nightly reminder of their provincial origins and loyalties. But to many doctors the name Theakston means venom, not beer; for Dr David Theakston, son of a former managing director, forsook the brewery to read zoology and is the Liverpool scientist to whom doctors refer their questions on snakes.

Dr Theakston is plegmatic about news of an increased number of adders on the east coast, for, he says, nobody has died in Britain from an adder bite for six years. Most British hospitals now stock Zagreb-made serum which is both very effective and pure. In the past, the fear of inducing a severe allergic reaction had curtailed the use of serum. If the usual precautions are observed, however, the new refined form is comparatively safe.

Vocal strains

Although Mr Neil Kinnock is unlikely to welcome the thought that he should copy the Prime Minister in anything, doctors are suggesting that he would be wise to follow her lead and take advice on voice production. Both have suffered from vocal strain. A throat specialist attributes this to a tendency they have to force their voices, particularly when competing against background noise or when suffering from a cold. If the noble Mr Kinnock is going to make so many speeches, he would be well advised not only to have speech therapy, but also to make more effective use of a microphone.

Politicians are grouped with market traders and barristers as having an occupational tendency to develop laryngeal problems for as well as getting acute laryngitis, they are likely to suffer from small nodules or even polyps on their vocal cords.

Cancer of the vocal cords or larynx is almost entirely confined to smokers, but anyone who has a hoarse voice which has refused to respond to treatment within six weeks, or three weeks in the case of smokers, should have their vocal cords and larynx examined by a specialist.

Dr Thomas Stuttford
Medical Correspondent

Shirley Lowe looks back over Catherine Bramwell-Booth's 100 years

Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth will be 100 years old this month. "I'll be glad when all the fuss is over", she says, and nobody believes she means it.

In the past few months, Catherine, grand-daughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, has given 27 interviews, including one of three hours before the cameras with Malcolm Muggeridge, her greatest admirer, who has been corresponding with her for 30 years. On that occasion, one of the arc lamps fell over and struck her on the side of the head. "It's lucky I am wearing my bonnet", she said crisply and went on with the interview.

When she was a stripling of ninety, the commissioner went through a period of depression. After a lifetime spent converting sinners and helping the hopeless, she felt old, useless. "I thought I was going to be asked to preach, speak at some Army function, but I wasn't... nobody wanted me any more", she said. So she went out into the garden and had a conversation with God. She asked Him to help her accept the facts of old age. "It's your ordinance, Lord", she said. "I haven't got the physical gumption in me any more." And the next day the BBC rang her up and asked if they could film her for an interview.

It was the beginning of a new career in the publicity business. "She's the best public relations officer we've got", says Captain Rob Garrad, director of the Salvation Army's Information Services, who now spends at least one day each week ferrying the world's press and television representatives down to the manor house in Berkshire, where the commissioner lives with two of her sisters, Colonel Olive, 91, Senior Major Dora, 90, and Madge, the cook, who is only 84.

The brown paint on the house is peeling, the drawing room is now a faded blue and the oak dining-room - a spartan saluted set for lunch - has a chilly, damp feeling to it. The women who live here, however, are totally contemporary.

Catherine is tall and stands as straight as a sergeant-major. She is forthright and funny. "Christian speakers should come in with a punch", she says, and is discouraged by what she calls "the little babbling about nothing" she hears on the BBC's religious programmes. She never misses an opportunity to pass on The Word - and it was after discovering that the individual journalists she met mostly lacked faith, that she agreed to accept the Guild of Toastmasters' award for best speaker of the year. Rightly guessing that the media would turn out in force to see the country's



Senior Major Dora, Colonel Olive and Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth with a bust of their father.

leading testameter dining with the toastmasters, she waited until everyone was inside the room and could not get away, and then she preached to them.

When she appeared on the Parkinson and Harty chat shows, she took over too. "I hope you're not a betting man, Mr Parkinson," she said, when he was unwisely enough to remark that he was putting his money on her last year. Another 20 years, and when Harty introduced the three sisters: "Now, let me see, you're Catherine, and you're Olive and you're Dora," the commissioner fixed him with one of her flinty looks. "And who are you?" she asked.

Afterwards, people wrote to her saying they were glad she had put Parkinson in his place. "I don't know what they mean by that, I'm sure", she said. The expression is innocent but her eyes are alight with wicked amusement. Leaving the studio after the Russell Harty interview, she asked: "When I said that, do you think they liked it?" "Yes, yes", everyone chorused: the audience adored it. "Yes I thought they might", she said.

Catherine's parents, Bramwell and Florence Booth, had seven children, and now only the three sisters and a married brother in Buckinghamshire are still alive. None of the Booth girls married. Some say their charismatic father

was a hard act to follow. Catherine told a journalist recently that nobody had ever asked her to marry, but in one of the two books she is publishing this month, she writes that although she would like to have had a husband and children "I feel sometimes that I should have been so much in love with my husband, as my mother was with my father, that perhaps God couldn't trust me with a husband. He would have taken the place of God in my life."

Most likely, the Booth daughters were far too involved in Salvation Army business to have time for such girlish pastimes as courting. The family's interests were always dauntingly global. "Now, Bramwell, do more for the homeless and remember China", said the founder, as he lay dying, to his son. Bramwell was actively working in the Army when he was only 14 and, as the eldest child of busy parents, Catherine not only looked after the little ones but was out visiting the homes of the sick and the drunk by the time she was 12. She was spared the mantle of succession because her father was forced to resign when he was 71. It is a matter of sorrow to the family, and Catherine has added Bramwell to her surname in his memory.

She found public speaking a torment. "Cath, never worry if your knees are trembling, so long as the

people don't notice", her father advised her. "People always seemed to expect us to be able to do things simply because Booth was our name", she says. "I used to feel so unequal to it."

"When we were children, Cath took our parents' place and if she said 'no' that was it", Dora says. Things haven't changed much over the years because, when Dora had a heart attack a few years ago and lay in bed for three weeks, Catherine appeared in her room. "Dora, I want you up in the morning. If you just go on laying there you'll become a vegetable."

The sisters relish an argument and can keep one going for days. "You disagree but you don't fall out," Dora explains. Catherine, like the first-born in any big family, is adept at "winding up" the other two but, she says, "They are not only my sisters, they are very good friends."

The colonel and the senior major exist for their commanding officer. They monitor her interviews (not too many at a time in case she tires), they type out her manuscripts and

speeches, fetch her knitting, keep her uniform pressed and mended, her flower-bowls filled and worry about her. "Her memory isn't quite as good as last year," Olive says. "Well, darling, she is 100", Dora says. "Old people don't remember as much as they did."

A few weeks ago, Olive arranged a birthday party in the parish hall for 200 people and the commissioner made a rousing speech. "I want you all to know that I'm in love with living and if I live to be 101 I'll be glad."

A loyal voice from the audience called out: "I'm hoping you'll go on until you're 105."

"Dora, don't interrupt, please, when I'm speaking", Catherine replied.

Fighting for the King. A collection of verse by Catherine Bramwell-Booth. To be published on July 18 (Hodder & Stoughton, £1.95). Commissioner Catherine, by Catherine Bramwell-Booth in association with Ted Harrison will be published July 20 (Darton Longman & Todd, £1.95).

FIRST PERSON

Battles with a beetle

6 *Stegobium paniceum* is a beetle I would hesitate to raise in company. Like a sexually transmitted disease it is best kept out of sight and mind. In fact *Stegobium paniceum* is a reddish brown beetle barely 2mm in length whose larvae live in dried plants, dry bread and almost anything in a domestic foodstore. For two years my wife and I have been plagued by them.

We first spotted them in a jar of white bread flour. There soon followed other sightings.

Soon they were everywhere. The cracked wheat, kept in a screw-top jar was alive with them, an unopened packet of dried mushrooms had been infiltrated. Our baby's breakfast cereal became infected, spice jars fell prey and the flour bins were bighted again. Infected food was thrown away. Flour drums were repeatedly emptied and spice jars discarded. No container was impervious, not even screw-top glass jars.

Now our strict regime of inspecting all food carefully and destroying any that is suspect, of storing fresh supplies in airtight containers and of maintaining a quick turn-over of produce has achieved relative success. We have not seen a beetle for two months.

Our local environmental health office confessed the *Stegobium paniceum* was a new one on them and advised a liberal use of insecticide. Experts at the Natural History Museum were less reticent about the bread beetle, as they call it, and less enthusiastic about the insecticide. Go into any home, they said, and you will find either furniture, bread or carpet beetle.

These past months, for my wife and I, have been long, bitter and at times embarrassing. After all, beetles and bugs are, in the public mind, associated with dirt. And our success at ridding our house of this monster may be short lived. The Natural History Museum also said that *Stegobium paniceum* is part and parcel of the environment and that it would be extremely foolish to believe we could ever rid ourselves of the pest completely. *Stegobium paniceum* is here to stay, but not, I hope, in my larder.

Michael Young

Till the Bill do us part

Few items in this short sharp summer season of Parliament, promise to provoke as much controversy as the Government's plans, outlined in last week's Queen's Speech, to introduce a new divorce Bill. As yet unpublished, the new Bill is expected to consist, for the most part, of a Private Member's Bill presented last spring by Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Hammersmith and Mr Leo Abse, leader of the All Party Committee for Divorce Reform. That Bill failed on its second reading after feminist rights and single parent groups persuaded Miss Joan Lester, then MP for Eton and Slough, to withdraw her sponsorship. The new Government Bill, which will contain some non-controversial additions, is certain to go through, but not without a stormy passage.

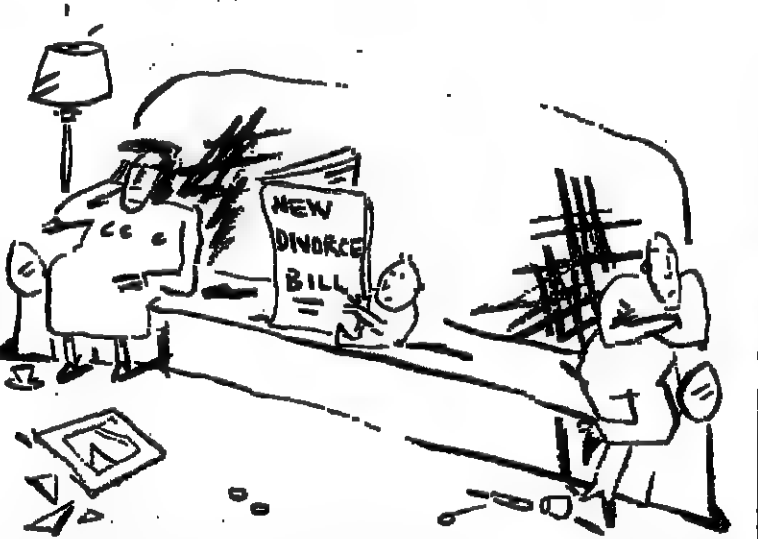
It is designed to end the so called 'meal ticket for life' maintenance system. The clearly impractical objective of the 1973 Matrimonial Causes Act, that the courts should try to leave both parties in the same position as if the marriage had continued, is abandoned. Now 40 per cent of married women work, ex-wives would be encouraged to be self sufficient where possible - the courts would be able to award fixed term rehabilitative maintenance orders for instance, instead of hanging a millstone round a husband's neck for life.

A 'clean break' would be encouraged. At the moment the courts do not have the power to dismiss a wife's claim for maintenance without her consent. Financial support for children is to be made a priority. And, in proposals that are at odds with everything else in the Bill, the old concept of conduct is to be reintroduced as a factor in these financial arrangements.

Conduct was effectively banished by Lord Denning's famous *Wachtel* judgement nearly a decade ago when he opined that it was impossible to know who was to blame for what in a marriage breakdown. So conduct should, in most cases, be left out of the financial equation. Bringing it back, even hedged around with Victorian censoriousness to divorce proceedings at a time when the fledgling conciliation services round the country are trying to get marital squabbles resolved without resorting to adversarial tactics.

Virtually everyone involved in divorce now sees conciliation as the path of progress. The attempt of the legal eagles to bring conduct - remember those long juicy divorce reports - is regarded with universal horror.

Indeed the whole Bill seems so vague, particularly about the children, that it pleases nobody, neither the feminists who point out that



women with children are disadvantaged in the job market, nor the single parent organizations who claim that more than half of lone parents depend on supplementary benefits. Neither does it satisfy the divorce reformers who suspect that the maintenance changes are still cosmetic and the conduct clause truly destructive.

It certainly does not appeal to the likes of the Married Women's Association whose chairman Mrs Juanita Frances says: "It's a law against women designed by men to protect themselves." She argues for keeping maintenance as a wife's right.

The promoters of the original bill have uttered many soothing words about removing the grosser inequalities in the present system of maintenance without hitting the older married woman who has never worked, nor the younger ones with children to support. But Mrs Frances and her members, who have already lobbied MPs, are not the only ones suspicious of what the men are up to.

The single parents' groups who squashed the first Bill, are still pretty hostile. "We were very upset about women being branded as 'alimony doves' by the Law Commission and the media," Jane Streater of One Parent Families, says. "You got the impression that there were all these ladies loitering around living comfortably off their hard pressed husbands. The truth is that over half of lone parents are dependent on supplementary benefits."

"Now we want to work constructively with this new Bill to stiffen up the rights of the children. At the moment the provisions are very vague - it looks like window dressing while the real purpose is to reduce the amount of maintenance paid by men."

If, as the pro-divorce reform

lobby contends, these fears are vastly overdone, how do you get around the fact that women who leave their jobs to have children, particularly now with high unemployment, are permanently disadvantaged in the job market compared with men? "Women's wages are still way below men's," says Robbie Robson of 'Gingerbread' the single parents' group, "so even when a child has grown up, there should still be some recognition that the caring parent has given up some chances."

But a first wife's right to maintenance frequently impinges on spouse number two. It was indeed the plight of second wives and their financially overburdened husbands that convinced Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, to introduce the reforms in the first place.

The single parent groups may claim that the 'alimony drone' is a myth, but the reasonably well heeled middle class husband has probably borne the brunt of the present divorce laws. He can, after all, be divorced against his will, losing his wife, his children, his house and a sizable chunk of his income for life into the bargain.

Mrs Yvonne Moffatt of the Campaign For Justice in Divorce, which has lobbied for reforms, thinks the Bill is better than nothing. "It will help some of our members, depending on how the new provisions on maintenance are interpreted. But I think it is misguided to cling on to the old concept of maintenance, even though women are disadvantaged in the job market."

"What women ought to be doing is pressing very hard for the Government and industry to change their ways, provide more part time jobs at higher levels, creche facilities, job sharing and better retraining facilities."

Maggie Drummond

THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



● The British Seaside Part I - Alan Hamilton discovers the old-fashioned side of beach holidays



● Travel: From the Pembrokeshire Coast with love; tips for tourists travelling in Russia

● Sport: Rex Bellamy on the Wimbledon Finals; the Henley Regatta



● Family Money: Credit card frauds - are you liable?

Plus

News from home and abroad: Family Life on the art of children; Values on how to put up with friends and relatives; Rock records of the month; Critics' Choice of what's on in the cinema and on the stage; guide to the coming week's events

THE TIMES DIARY

I'm-partial

The new issue of *The Listener* bites the hand that feeds it hard enough to draw blood. In a second article on broadcasting from Northern Ireland, Peter Lennon reports that there is only one broadcast journalist in the province with senior editorial rank who is not an Ulster Protestant. The exception is Stephen Clappole, the BBC's editor, news and current affairs, fourth in seniority. He is English. Lennon asked all the broadcasters whether they considered the root cause of conflict in the province sectarian, social or political. All placed "sectarian" first (two preferring to call it "tribal sectarian"), with the sole exception of Clappole, whose order was "political, social and sectarian". *The Listener*, with that impartiality for which the BBC is wont to be famous, notes at the bottom of the page that Lennon is "of Southern Irish Catholic upbringing".

Taking the cure

I should think the Queen has to suffer enough without *The Health Express*, a free sheet given away in Holland and Barrett health food stores, infringing the convention that her name is not used to advertise. According to *Health Express*, at any rate, nine new homeopathic remedies constitute "the system of medicine that the Queen carries with her on every royal tour". The nine branded products are for insomnia, rheumatic pain, lumbago and sciatica; hay fever; mental or physical tiredness; indigestion and digestive disorders; colds and influenza; haemorrhoids; and skin problems. Poor dear, what she has to put up with!

Squatting MPs

It is notoriously difficult for parliamentary new boys to fit in. With the difficulty in finding rooms, at least two groups of the publisher Conservative newcomers have taken matters into their own hands, and gone squatting. An aristocratic duo, Colin Moyrhan (Leisham East) and the Hon. Thomas Sackville (Bolton East) have set up camp with Jonathan Sayeed (Bristol East), who modestly decided that the room he had obliged Tony Benn to vacate was too grand for him to occupy alone. George Walden (Buckingham), Jeremy Hanley (Richmond), Francis Maude (Warwickshire North), Antony Baldry (Banbury) and Peter Lilley (St Albans) have similarly appropriated an office in Palace Chambers. I will let you know if the bailiffs call.



BARRY FANTONI
"Just think - if we had a job we'd be entitled to an allowance!"

Earthy retort

The Soil Association is throwing muck at the slogan "Naturally British" adopted for the central Food from Britain exhibit at next week's Royal Show. The association, which campaigns for organic farming, says it is outraged at the "disgraceful and fraudulent" use of the words. Our grass, it points out, is grown with the aid of millions of tons of artificial fertilizers. Cereals are drenched with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Vegetables are grown in computer-controlled concrete channels. Poultry, pigs and cattle are pumped full of antibiotics and anabolic steroids and fattened on imported, processed feeds. Even the wretched animals, Friesian and Holstein cows and Landrace pigs, for example - can hardly claim to be "naturally British", especially when they result from artificial insemination.

Staying put

I am sorry to disappoint the Conservative freshers (and one or two older hands) who rushed to ring Capital Radio, after reading my column yesterday, to apply for Robin Squire's job as Conservative contributor on the programme *Party Pieces*. Squire, newly appointed PPS to Linda Chalker, the Transport Minister, has now been given a dispensation by his new boss to continue his pleasantly uncooperative contributions for the time being.

Edward Heath, conducting at the tenth birthday celebrations of Park Sheraton Tower hotel the other day, revealed that he still wears the champagne-coloured silk pyjamas he was given when the hotel opened. This suggests that they are of very durable quality, but that he does not wear pyjamas that often.

PHS

Paul Routledge finds the trade unions bloodied but unbowed

Warming up for a hard winter

The unions have been understandably subdued since the election debacle last month, but two key conferences next week will see them emerging from the shock and spawning for a fresh fight.

The miners, meeting in Perth, and the Transport and General Workers, in Douglas, Isle of Man, are keen to demonstrate that the drubbing their party got at the polls has not diminished their self-confidence or blunted their sense of purpose. If the labour movement still has a cutting edge, it is to be found in the NUM and the TGWU.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the pitmen's left-wing leader, will sound a rallying cry in his presidential address on Monday. He is characteristically undismayed, insisting: "Amidst all the gloom and despondency that one can see in the trade union movement I am looking very optimistically and with a great deal of confidence towards the future."

"It is my honest assessment that out of the present economic and political crisis we shall see the development of a struggle that will lead us into a far wider-ranging arena than ever right or left even contemplated."

Tough words, but can Mr Scargill get the miners to back him? He was twice worsted by his own members in the pithead ballot box last winter, when they rejected industrial action over pay and pit closures. But he persists in believing that the colliers will rise again.

The NUM national executive is putting an emergency motion to the conference proposing an intensive campaign in the coalfields to acquaint the miners with National Coal Board plans to shed as many as 65,000 jobs over the next few years. This would be followed by yet another strike ballot "at the appropriate time".

Asked when that would be, Mr Scargill replies sharply. "When we can win". The customary time for balloting is around September or October, when the NCB makes its final pay offer. This year is likely to be no exception and the industry is expected to be in ferment after the formal takeover of the coal board chairmanship by Mr Ian MacGregor on September 1.

The miners have also changed their strategy on wages. Instead of asking for huge percentage cash increases, in a package claim that carries insufficient credibility with the men, the militant areas are proposing a demand for "substantial" increases, which will leave the union with room for manoeuvre.

Pitmen settled for 6.5 to 7 per cent on earnings last November, at a time when the Government was seeking a 3.5 per cent ceiling on public sector settlements. Ministerial pleas for "wafer-thin" increases of 2 to 3 per cent in the next wage round are sure to fall on deaf ears in the mines.

However, the mineworkers'

money militancy has not really been tested for a decade - since the big strikes of the early 1970s. They have either accepted voluntary restraint to support a Labour government or been bought off by above-the-strike increases. Should the coal board and the Cabinet take a tough line on pay, they might just deliver Mr Scargill the majority he needs for a strike.

The Scottish miners who are putting up the pay policy motion argue that it demonstrates that "the NUM is determined to pursue its democratic right to bargain for improved wages and conditions", a sentiment that will be heavily endorsed by the 1,200 TGWU activists attending the transport union conference.

While some moderate union leaders hint strongly that the TUC should adopt to political reality and engage in serious discussions with Mrs Thatcher's second-term government, the TGWU will make a powerful public declaration of its traditionally hard-line policies.

The transport workers will reject moves to water down the union's commitment to free collective bargaining - a policy which presumes that there is money to negotiate about, not just a pre-determined limit of 'x' per cent. Their influence across a wide spectrum of industries and services, ranging from the docks to hotels, will pull reluctantly behind the TGWU many unions whose leaders prefer the

more comfortable environment of wage restraint.

The TGWU is regarded by the left as the bulwark that will stop the rot of political uncertainty that has followed the election result. The union's predominantly left-wing executive is plainly not attracted to the newly fashionable retreat to the right being offered by such figures as Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the engineering workers.

Mr Walter Greendale, the TGWU hard-left president, taking the chair for his first biennial policy conference, is confident that the transport workers will reject all forms of wage restraint, adhere to unilateral nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from the EEC - and support Mr Neil Kinnock in his attempt to win the leadership of the Labour Party.

The miners will do much the same. On neither agenda is there any suspicion of rank and file political revolt in favour of the law reforms about to be introduced by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

Ministers may feel that they have won the argument in the country, but the policy-making processes of the Labour movement are grinding inexorably towards a sort-out, which could come this winter. The path for that will be charted next week, in the formal debates and behind-the-scenes discussions on strategy in the movement's two most politically alert unions.

The Times Portrait: Andreas Papandreu



you have not understood me. What I want is to be minister of public order, and ride to my office on horseback."

Arrested on the day of the coup in 1976, Andreas was charged with high treason and held for eight months in solitary confinement, then amnestied and allowed to go into exile. He later said that the seven-year struggle against the "Colonels" dictatorship "led to a much deeper understanding of the structure of power in Greece".

Professor Papandreu, as Andreas was to be known for some time in newspaper reports, was at the centre of a group of young economists, mostly American-trained like himself, who set about planning the new government's economic policy. But it soon became apparent that his interests were not confined to economics. One of his colleagues was astonished to be asked to persuade the prime minister not to appoint his son as minister of coordination, the central economic policy post. Seeing his surprise, Andreas remarked: "Even

corruption and mismanagement of the New Democracy government, then out of enthusiasm for his radicalism in foreign policy, although the latter did him no harm with much of the Greek electorate. Many Greeks do share his view that Turkey is a more serious threat to Greek security than the Soviet Union, and that Nato is responsible for the continued partition of Cyprus."

Even before the election, Papandreu had begun to hint that his line on both Nato and the EEC would be more pragmatic than party rhetoric suggested. Although he has not been able to get Nato to guarantee Greece's frontiers explicitly against Turkish aggression, it is clear that inside Nato, Greece has an implicit American guarantee, as well as American military assistance, which it would not have outside.

Similarly Papandreu, although he likes to use the EEC as an excuse for his inability to introduce socialism in Greece, has not made any serious attempt to take Greece out. Instead Greece submitted a memorandum asking for a special status within the Community, to which it has not yet had a clear answer.

Where Chelsea leads, will Britain follow?

Senior members of the Liberals and SDP have been reflecting optimistically on the future shape of the Alliance. But, further down both parties, the confident slogans of the election have given way to a less confident "Where do we go from here?" There are some intriguing rumouring noises in the grassroots. The Alliance's future will be settled as much by that network of local shifts, splits and deals as by the pronouncements from on high.

Tonight, for example, one such shift may take place, in the unlikely setting of fashionable Chelsea, where SDP members will float the idea of breaking away from the party's own area structure and setting up an individual constituency association, which some influential local supporters hope would soon be transformed into an overall Alliance organisation.

Chelsea's Liberals will meanwhile put forward a draft plan for a joint body, made up by representatives of both parties, which would run all future Alliance election campaigns in the constituency. Just how far the discussion among the half-dozen participants will progress is uncertain, but the intent is clear.

"I think an Alliance constituency association in Chelsea is probable within the year. I certainly hope so," says Mrs Shirley Hewson of Kensington and Chelsea SDP. "The

general feeling we picked up during the election was that people cannot be bothered with the nuances between the SDP and Liberals. They were just interested in the Alliance."

Mr Tony Somers, chairman of Chelsea Liberals told me: "We would like to go ahead on such lines. I think a lot of our grassroots supporters already think of themselves as the Alliance and have largely forgotten separate identities. They find it difficult to understand or accept the idea of two separate parties, yet working together."

Although the demand for such fundamental change by the grassroots is patchy, it appears to be gathering momentum. While the higher echelons of the SDP seem largely unaware of the feelings building up in the constituencies, senior Liberals are much more alert to the changing views of activists.

They have already received soundings from two regional conferences and are now collecting replies to questionnaires sent out to all parliamentary candidates about the election. "We are preparing to take steps to ease potential constitutional and practical problems that might exist for next year's Euro-election," one official commented.

The grassroots pressure for terminating the existing cumbersome dual party structure is not confined to inner London but can be

seen, in different forms, all over the country. In Lincoln, sharp differences between the two parties over the choice of the SDP candidate to fight the general election have been replaced by a strong desire on both sides for a merger at national level.

"There will be a strong push from here, certainly from the Liberals, to encourage our party to think seriously about such a move," says the Rev David Parker, local Liberal chairman.

In Ross, Cromarty and Skye, won by the SDP on June 9, an Alliance group, rather than Liberals or SDP, is "very clearly running the show," according to one national Liberal official.

"We hope to establish some kind of Alliance structure within the constituency," says Mr David MacDonald, the local Liberal constituency secretary, whose wife was election agent. We are thinking in terms of an Alliance club in which both SDP and Liberals could have associate membership.

"In effect it would be very, very close to a merger. There is a feeling that perhaps the merger might come about from the grassroots. But the difficulty is that each party has its own constitution, which makes a merger at grassroots level difficult."

Inevitably, far from all local parties share such an unbridled belief in the virtues of a political

coalition, but activists of both parties are increasingly vocal on the practical need for change, particularly in the selection of candidates, if the partnership is to continue in a viable form.

Although the acrimony over the original allocation of seats evaporated during the four weeks of joint campaigning in the election, there is renewed uneasiness that if the controversial share-out remains basically unaltered for the next election, Liberals must have an equal say in the selection of Social Democrat candidates, and vice versa.

With the bonhomie created in hundreds of election committee rooms up and down the country between the two parties continued in joint jumble sales and fund-raising events, the pressure for change is unlikely to decrease.

"I think there will be a merger at the bottom," says Mr Jeff Roberts, who contested Hackney, South for the Liberals, even though an SDP MP was also standing. "The leadership won't be able to do anything about it. A merger on those lines will be unstoppable because goodwill is there. But I think Dr Owen will do everything he can to stop it, because it will disadvantage him and his parliamentary colleagues."

Richard Evans

David Watt

Mrs Thatcher's box of gimmicks

There is something peculiarly forbidding about a collection of people gathered together for no reason except membership of the same profession. Congresses of funeral directors, quantity surveyors, clergymen and protocolists abound these days and are no doubt useful, as well as congenial, jamborees. But one cannot help imagining the conversation at breakfast in the Congress Facility of the Excelsior Motel somewhere off the M Umpteen, and shuddering.

I fear that my first reaction to the gathering in London last Friday of Mrs Thatcher and a number of other conservative leaders from around the world was of this kind ("Marmalade please, Helmut. And, my dear, you should see my money supply figures"). But it seems that this flippancy is out of place. This was no idle get-together for the exchange of professional chit-chat, but the launching of a new international movement, a crusade, "a great dominion of mind and spirit" (to quote Mrs Thatcher) and was graced by the presence not only of the Prime Minister, but of the German Chancellor and the Vice-President of the United States, all spouting high-flown platitudes at a most impressive rate.

The International Democratic Union, thus inaugurated, is a curious body with a curious history. It is the offspring of the European Democrat Union, set up on a British initiative in 1978 with the idea of bringing about a common conservative front in the European Parliament. This didn't really work. The German Christian Democrats and the Danish DKF became members of the EDU along with a number of centre-right parties from non-EEC countries such as Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden. But the German CDU refused to sit in the Parliament with the Conservatives, and Belgian, Dutch and Italian Christian Democrats refused to join at all on the valid ground that their specifically Catholic element and moderate, pro-trade union economic views made them unpalatable bed-fellows for the likes of Thatcherite Conservatives.

What has happened instead is that a much looser, vaguely consultative grouping, defined essentially as "anti-socialist" and based in Vienna has developed and attracted interest from non-European parties such as the Australian Liberal Party, the New Zealand National Party and the American Republicans. More recently, the Japanese Liberal Democrats and the American Democrats, started to circle round. In order to accommodate these odd interlopers without disrupting the European organization, a parallel Pacific Democrat Union was started in 1981 and the growing umbrella organization, the IDU, opens its doors this month. It will be run from Conservative Central Office and its secretary is the executive secretary of the Conservative Party's International Office.

What on earth will it do? Well, according to Mrs Thatcher's speech last Friday, an association of parties, as opposed to governments, offers "a real and new opportunity in the future for creative statecraft", which apparently means a chance to spread the ideas of democracy across the world. How? By propaganda; by combining in the United Nations; and by bringing economic prosperity to the developing countries.

It is not immediately apparent

how a party (as opposed to a government) can export prosperity, or indeed what is so distinctive about spreading the ideas of democracy. The "Declaration of Principles" which the conservative luminaries signed on Friday has had to be couched in such banal terms in order to accommodate all the parties involved that it could be subscribed to in almost every particular by most members of the Labour Party. The signatories note, for instance, their "common conviction" that democratic societies provide individuals throughout the world with the best traditions of political liberty.

This is pretty tame stuff and the only interesting question is why Mrs Thatcher is pressing it so enthusiastically. After all, it is not without its dangers. The American Republicans are already, it seems, talking about support for "democratic" parties in Central America - a matter which seems likely to raise what might politely be called "definitional problems".

More fundamentally, it seems to me that the liberal-conservative package that Mrs Thatcher bought from Hayek, Friedman and Sir Keith Joseph cannot stand up to a lot of theoretical unwrapping at this time. Its main shortcoming - that is, its lack of an adequate moral justification - has been cruelly exposed by the crisis. The man in the street, while he will (to judge by the British election results) put up with unemployment for the time being as an unpleasant act of God, shows no signs of doing what theory would require and accept the injustice of it as the necessary price of freedom. There is a fundamental tension between Mrs Thatcher's call for patriotism and a sense of community based on the family on the one hand, and the selfish and acquisitive attitudes encouraged by a free market on the other. The mere addition of the words "socially orientated" to the words "market economy" is not enough to bring the two ideas into harmony.

The fact of the matter is that the only form of conservatism that is currently good shape, because it is the only one to have stood up to the severe practical test of the last five years, is a conservative form of corporatism. The trouble for Mrs Thatcher is that Japanese corporatism, like all other forms of corporatism, is supposed to be at the opposite theoretical pole from Mrs Thatcher and ought to be anathematized by her, instead of being admitted to her International Democratic Union as happened last Friday.

Here, presumably, is the justification for the IDU. Like the Socialist International, it packages a number of very different parties in the same box. It thereby creates an almost wholly spurious impression of unity and momentum and presents the Prime Minister as one of the leaders, if not the leader, of a great international movement. It also has the beauty of flexibility. If the Christian Democrats had had a clear success in the Italian elections this week, it would have been further conclusive evidence of the centre-right tide sweeping through the democracies. The disaster that actually occurred is naturally due to the very different circumstances of Italy. In other words it is a useful gimmick. Meanwhile, the real crisis of conservatism goes on around us.

Philip Howard

Wanted: a print-out with a happy ending

Some of my best friends are publishers, but... I wish that they could devise a simpler way of paying authors their royalties. Philip Howard-Wallace said that publishers should never commission journalists to write books, because disappointment lay in store for both parties. Either the book took the advance royalties, and was so mesmerized by the distance ahead of the deadline that he never delivered. Or he did deliver, and was disgruntled not to be paid, having forgotten about the advance and spent it years before.

The new royalty forms are so complicated with VAT numbers and obscure percentages about export deals that your average hack can make neither head nor tail of them. All you can say for certain is that royalties always arrive late and smaller than expected. All you can do is have a publisher you can trust not to cheat you (like mine, dear boys and girls at Garden House, like mine, I hasten to type); or have an agent to check the forms for you. And who needs a literary groupie to take at least 10 per cent of his modest earnings?

It has become a platitude to grumble about the obscurity of the PLR registration forms. It is their competence that worries me now. I have now received back a computer print-out of titles that have been registered PLR. At the bottom the sage machine has typed the not exactly inspiring message: "Please note that there may be minor inaccuracies or omissions in the title / contributor / Publisher and/or year column. Any such errors should be ignored."

Well, that is all very well, dear old computer. I do not greatly grumble if a minor inaccuracy has misread my *A Word in Your Ear* for Barbara Cartland's *A Virgin in Mayfair*. Because I might win on the exchange. But suppose that a minor inaccuracy has mistaken my book for *A Word in Yorkshire*, privately printed at a vanity publisher, print-run of 75? I shall feel robbed.

Confidence is not restored by the accompanying letter, asking me to sign yet another form and asserting

that my PLR author number is 004646. However, the PLR author number on the computer print-out is 004676. I don't mind if they have confused my number with M. M. Kaye's or John Le Carré's. But suppose that the computer has muddled my number with that of a part-author of a worthy but impossibly obscure work of sociology from Keele University Press. Author's neurosis about money, always latent, flares up over PLR.

It is not assuaged by a vast and important form from an American publisher, asking such jaw-sagging questions as, "Can you suggest any current topics peripheral to that of your book which you would be able to address during an interview?" The question that seemed improper was the one asking for friends who are critics or literary editors for American papers, to whom the book might be sent, provided there is a reasonable chance that they will mention it in their publications. That is called log-rolling in the trade, and should be avoided by reputable critics.

While ladling butter from alternate tubs
Stubbs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubbs.

The only hope, I think, is to write a romantic novel that will win the Trask Prize. You remember, Betty Trask, the great and good writer of ghastly love stories, left enough money to give a sum not unadjacent to £40,000 a year for romantic fiction. Even now Angela Carter and Martin Amis are rewriting the endings of their next books. The Trask Prize may change the direction of the British Novel.

The difficulty is, what is a romantic novel? Those in the trade define it as one with a happy ending. The prudent man certainly refuses to judge it, or indeed any, literary prize. But he can at least give writing it a whirl. Some work of soppy note may yet be done. Excuse me: "I worship you", he said against her lips. The trouble is that you have to believe in the rubbish to write it well.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE DEATH RITUAL

Murder is not an isolated event. The sensations aroused by any crime, and most of all by murder, the hunt for the criminal, the public's absorption in the trial, all show that this most evil of crimes lights a flame of response in all members of society. The wickedness of others kindles some evil in the hearts of us all, drawing us with it. When crimes mount up, this flame of evil glimmers in the moral indignation which mounts with them, and the one evil becomes matched by the other. Action calls up reaction. The reaction to the crime of murder all too often calls up a demand to exterminate the source of evil by a public act of expiation, as though the majesty of the law, the solemnity and finality of a death sentence could somehow dispose of the evil once and for all. That it cannot do.

Parliament is again about to debate the principle of the death penalty for murder. The positions of principle on either side are clear enough. You can believe that no society should ever adopt the practice of judicial killing as one of its measures of punishment. You can equally believe that judicial killing is the very hallmark of civilization, giving the state, in its cool bureaucratic way, the duty to reaffirm society's cohesion when its unity has been violated so absolutely by the taking of life within it.

The flux of debate is well within these principles. There are three distinct strands to the question. They concern first the death penalty's deterrent power to reduce the incidence of murder; secondly, the real nature of judicial killing as a punishment; thirdly, society's need to feel satisfied that the authority of the state is able to protect it from murderers.

We have already argued that the death penalty is unlikely to work as a deterrent for most terrorist murders, certainly among would-be martyrs of the IRA. That probably applies also to the zealots of other terrorist organizations whose passion for a cause shows little respect both for the lives of innocent people who get in their way, and for their own lives in the pursuit of that cause.

The discussion of the deterrent effect of the death penalty should not be relegated to a

marginal role, however. If the evidence could be adduced to show that it really worked as a deterrent for murder, and that its abolition had led to a great increase in the kind of murder which would previously have been inhibited by the deterrent shadow of the gallows, that would materially affect the grounds for deciding whether or not to reintroduce capital punishment for certain types of murder.

The evidence remains inconclusive. It cannot be argued that the death penalty - though it must to some extent be a deterrent to some would-be murderers - would so noticeably affect the statistics of murder that its reintroduction would provide a sufficient and sustained reduction in the incidence of murder.

What then of the punishment? It does not matter to the argument whether it is the rope, the rifle or the needle. It is condign all right. It is absolute. But it is soon over. It is limited to the period between conviction and execution. The public's desire for retribution thereafter falls fully and cruelly not on the convict but on his family. It is arguably thus a lighter punishment for the criminal and a heavier one for his family than any long prison sentence would be.

Yet the strength of the desire for retribution must be recognised though it is obviously not uniform throughout society. Our system of justice must contain a strong retributive element. It is not just the pressure for restoration of the death penalty which suggests that the retributive side of justice has become dangerously neglected in favour of the pressure for penal reform and the rehabilitation of offenders. There is a feeling that the political culture pays more attention to what is happening to prisoners than to their victims. Has the prison regime, at least in spirit, got out of line with society's need to feel that sufficient attention is paid to the necessity for retribution?

Overcrowding in prisons is now so acute that it would be hard to argue that prison life is not penal enough for most prisoners. Deprivation of liberty is palpable to anybody who has suffered it. Yet these disadvantages prey less on the convicted

murderers, both because the length of their sentences may soon inure them to discomfort, and because many murderers come to mould their prison lifestyles and their fellow prisoners to their particular needs.

We have to recognise therefore that the pressure for restoration springs not just from society's desire for an unequalled and absolute revenge. It springs from a profound and expanding suspicion that there is too little relative retribution left in the punishments meted out to murderers.

There is some misunderstanding here, since the punishment for murder varies considerably according to administrative decisions and judges' recommendations. It cannot be argued that all murderers must be considered beyond redemption. Some are worthy of rehabilitation. Society must not reject the idea that some cases of murder can eventually become technically "forgivable". To argue otherwise would be to argue that all cases of murder merit a life sentence, as applied, for instance, to Rudolph Hess, and who still thinks that that old man still deserves his fate?

The punishment for murder must be a long sentence and must be seen to be a long sentence, served in conditions of austerity, to say the least. Perhaps we cannot nowadays contemplate a Devil's Island for murderers but we should also be saved from the suspicion that murderers - however heinous their crime - are likely to be allowed out of prison in the end. There are some murderers now in our prisons of whom it should be said that they will never, never, never be free.

Armed crime is an adjunct to murder which should inhibit the same climate of stringent retribution and austerity of sentence. Only then may society's instincts be sufficiently palliated to check the demand for restoration of judicial killing. Such an act would not, of course, reduce the criminality of that which had provoked society to this response. However, at the heart of the death penalty - and all its judicial panoply there would still lie an act of ritual violence far out of proportion to the threat posed to society. It should not be restored.

THE PYM FACTOR

How much notice will Mrs Thatcher need to take of Mr Francis Pym? He demonstrated what an accomplished parliamentarian he is when he addressed the House of Commons on Wednesday for the first time since his dismissal as Foreign Secretary. He may not have been effective as a departmental minister, but as a House of Commons man he has few superiors. His speech was dignified, arousing sympathy but not overly courting it. He expressed his loyalty but not to the point where it could be taken for granted. He issued a warning, but not in such openly mutinous terms as to be classed as a rebellion.

He poses potentially a more formidable threat to Mrs Thatcher than such dissidents as Mr Heath or Sir Ian Gilmour have ever done. Mr Heath has always been too obvious in his resentment; nobody was ever likely to believe that he was acting more in sorrow than in anger. Sir Ian has always seemed more suited to an elegant and principled protest than to mounting an effective rebellion. Mr Pym is more prudent than Mr Heath and tougher than Sir Ian.

But the threat that he poses is only potential. He gave Mrs Thatcher full and deserved credit for the election victory, and he made it clear that he was not calling for any change in the substance of policy at home or abroad. He did not suggest that there was any magic cure for

unemployment, but he asked - as others have asked before him - for greater sensitivity towards the unemployed. He did not demand any alteration in the objectives of British foreign policy, but he proposed that the Government should start talking directly with the Soviet Union as a means of achieving these goals. This would be a change of method rather than of substance, but an important change nonetheless. Above all, he was warning Mrs Thatcher not to interpret her election triumph as a licence to be harsh or extreme.

Mr Biffen may have given an impression of reinforcing that warning when he wound up the debate. It is not an accident when a senior minister uses such Conservative code phrases as "a sense of continuity that is the hallmark of British public life". This followed a more explicit statement by Mr Biffen last week that the new Tory majority will not mark an increase in the ideological tempo.

But it is far more likely that Mr Biffen was sending a message not to Mrs Thatcher but to the Conservative Party and to the country. He was in all probability not telling her that she should be careful, but telling us that she would be. That would accord both with the style of her election campaign and with her reshuffling of the Cabinet. In neither respect has she shown much evidence of preparation

for a sweeping programme of radical reforms.

It is only if Mrs Thatcher runs into trouble that Mr Pym's potential threat is likely to become an actual one. The magnitude of her election victory should not be obscured by statistical comparisons between the proportion of the total vote won now and in 1979: there were a number of Conservative supporters who felt it safe this time to indulge in the luxury of a vote for the Alliance. Her personal authority dominated the campaign and will remain pre-eminent in government.

Mr Pym is not offering an alternative policy, merely an alternative attitude. That will not be enough to weaken Mrs Thatcher's control unless things go seriously wrong for the Government. Politics is an unforgiving occupation, however, and if in one and a half to two years' time the economic revival has petered out, unemployment is still rising, the unions are less docile and public hope is fading, then the Prime Minister will know that behind her on the Conservative benches there is a critic with the parliamentary skills to mount a rebellion and no sense of personal obligation to dissuade him from doing so. But that is a risk that she took deliberately when she sacked him. It is a risk that could make the consequence of policy failures more serious, but will not diminish the effects of success.

It is nearly 60 years ago now, but I seem to recall that he regarded it as equally important to find out all we could about possible allies as well as likely foes.

Yours faithfully,
John Williams-Wynne,
The Estate Office,
Penarth,
Tyrwyn,
Merthyr,
June 28.

Military degree

From Colonel J. F. Williams-Wynne
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Michael Davis (June 25) suggests that a knowledge of Russian, and possibly even Chinese, should be included in a military degree course.

Surely Brig-Gen Costello, VC, was nearer the mark when he taught us at military studies at Cambridge in the twenties to learn all that we could about the behaviour, not the languages, of foreigners, so that in the event of war we might know what to expect.

It is nearly 60 years ago now, but I seem to recall that he regarded it as equally important to find out all we could about possible allies as well as likely foes.

Yours faithfully,
John Williams-Wynne,
The Estate Office,
Penarth,
Tyrwyn,
Merthyr,
June 28.

Work for unemployed

From Mr Ansel Z. Harris
In his Budget on March 15, the Chancellor announced the extension of the enterprise allowance pilot scheme. This further encouragement of the business start-up represented additional stimulus to our activity and was greeted as such. Further, and more importantly, it was applauded by the potential beneficiaries: the unemployed who are repaid for their unemployment benefit and supplementary benefits, for the £40 per week enterprise allowance. Sir Geoffrey Howe indicated that the nationwide scheme would commence on August 1, 1983.

Since the announcement, disillusion and disappointment have been and have further tarnished the name of the Manpower Services Commission. It was only during week commencing May 9 (eight weeks after the announcement) that brief leaflet on the scheme was made available from the Jobcentres.

Work for unemployed

It confirmed that "the scheme will commence from August 1". And to date, 14 weeks after the first announcement and only six weeks before the scheme is scheduled to start, no further advice is available for those for whom it is intended (nor for those who, like ourselves, have volunteered to help with the screening and counselling, after accelerating the process). MSE Sheffield advise me, after persistent questioning, that "it will be all right on the night". A suitable response, perhaps, in the theatre, but not in the real world.

The enterprising unemployed need more immediate action and further information if the Chancellor's intentions are not to be frustrated.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ANSEL Z. HARRIS, Director,
Enterprise Agency,
The Old Shire Hall,
The Forbury,
Reading,
Berkshire,
June 25.

Independent way with prosecutions

From the President of the Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales

Sir, This society cannot but be gratified at the Government's commitment, announced in the Queen's Speech, at least to the preparation of proposals for the establishment of an independent prosecution service. There is, however, no commitment to legislation within the next five years or ever, and if the Government intends to introduce legislation, surely the information to enable it to do so is already available.

It is intended, when the present Home Office working party reports, to publish a working paper, thereby ensuring that no positive proposals will be made until ample time has elapsed for that working paper to be fully discussed and considered.

The working party has already produced, in December, 1982, a discussion paper and substantial discussion, written observations and meetings have taken place since then.

Before the working party was set up, the Home Office issued a consultative memorandum on the report of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure and they were supplied with further facts, views and opinions at that time. The royal commission itself took over two years and received written and oral evidence from every body of persons with an interest, however remote, in the topic.

One hundred and four years ago, when the Prosecution of Offences Bill, 1879, was debated in the House of Commons, Mr Ascheton Cross said:

"If ever there was one single subject brought before the House with which the House has not proceeded in a hurry it is the question of a public prosecutor... We have had a royal commission and a committee appointed and we have had every possible investigation that could be suggested in order to enable us to come to a conclusion."

Little seems to have changed. The present state of uncertainty is already hampering recruitment in existing prosecuting authorities of men and no doubt operating as a further reason for postponing the setting up of departments in those counties where no office exists.

May we be given, at an early date please, at least a provisional timetable for the promulgation, enactment and bringing into effect of legislation?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL J. ROSE, President,
Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales,
Belgrave House,
47 Bank Street,
Sheffield,
June 27.

Ghana's legal system

From the Acting High Commissioner for Ghana

Sir, The AFP report which you captioned "Ghana sets up new law for the people" (June 27) creates the erroneous impression that the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) has "proclaimed" new laws and replaced the nation's traditional legal system.

The Ghana High Commission deeply regrets the fact that the pleas of a meeting of workers in the Accra-Tema metropolitan area should be given the aura of a governmental pronouncement. Even though one would concede that the call of workers stems from the popular awareness of certain shortcomings of the nation's legal structure, the PNDC is fully aware that any precipitate action taken without a proper analysis may not necessarily achieve the required results, namely a more effective and dynamic judiciary.

It must be emphasised that the National Defence Committee which co-ordinates the activities of the various community or workers' defence committees is to issue a statement on the resolution soon.

Meanwhile, the Attorney-General has categorically denied that the office of the Chief Justice has been abolished. In addition he has refuted the claim that the Judicial Council has been dissolved.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. DAVIES,
Office of the High Commissioner for Ghana,
13 Belgrave Square, SW1,
June 28.

Taxing allowances

From Mr Charles King-Farlow

Sir, Mr John Herbert's letter (June 22) about taxing teachers' allowances for travelling to attend school functions outside normal working hours is disturbing.

A few years ago, sitting as a general commissioner in Birmingham, I heard what was presented as a test case over such allowances. Miss Williamson's appeal against assessments to income tax on her allowances was allowed by the general commissioners but the Revenue appealed to the High Court.

Mr Justice Walton gave judgment on October 30, 1981 and took the opportunity to suggest that the matter ought not to have been brought before him, with references to nuts, sledgehammers and persecuting minnows. Mr Herbert should ask his Inspector of Taxes for a copy of the judgment in *Donnelly v Williamson*.

As the judgment records, the case was presented as a test case. The Revenue should therefore be continuing to treat these allowances as taxable emoluments. If the Revenue are appealing to the Court of Appeal a "protective" assessment might be justified, but the taxpayer should be told if he is being assessed not in accordance with the law but as the Revenue would like it to be.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES KING-FARLOW,
8 Vicarage Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham,
June 24.

Taking care of the terminally ill

From the Duchess of Norfolk

Sir, In your report of June 17 on private health you remark that the burden of looking after Britain's "medically neglected", in which you include the terminally ill, has been tackled successfully by neither the National Health Service nor the private sector.

Independent hospices, specialising in terminal care, do in fact tackle the problem with widely recognized success, acknowledged by ministers and demonstrated by the remarkable level of public support for setting up more. At present there are 34, providing twice as many beds as the equivalent NHS units, mostly within general hospitals. At least 12 are nearing completion.

I have yet to meet any visitor to an independent hospice who has not been deeply impressed by its quality of care. Their particular skills in dealing with pain and bringing peace of mind to patients and their relatives in a tranquil and "family" environment are seen by the public as quite distinct from terminal care in a busy general hospital concentrating on cure.

As cooperation between health services increases under government policy, care for the terminally ill in their homes, the form of care most economical and often most satisfactory for the patient, will, one hopes, expand. Home care must be backed by in-patient resources. Independent hospices, in spite of some haphazard

growth calling in future for better coordination, are clearly well qualified to contribute. Increased training in terminal care throughout the health services, another prerequisite for expansion and the major purpose of our current appeal, will remain an important hospice function.

Terminal cases in independent hospices, usually advanced cancer, are all NHS patients. Yet most recently established hospices receive no significant NHS support towards running costs. The public, who give generously in community efforts to set their hospice up, not unreasonably feel that the NHS, since it fills the beds, should either pay contractually for their use, enabling the hospice to budget for running costs, or at least should contribute substantially to them. Health authorities rarely meet these expectations.

In consequence a number of hospices are struggling to survive. Some have to operate below capacity, although only one of Britain's 16 health regions approaches the level of terminal care reckoned to be required. There is a need for a clear and consistent financial basis on which hospice planning, from the domestic to the strategic plan, can go forward. Public support may otherwise be followed by damaging disillusion.

Yours sincerely,
ANNE NORFOLK,
St. Joseph's Hospice,
Hackney, E8,
June 29.

Open Charter

From Mrs Zdena Tomlin

Sir, As you stated in your leader of June 27 Charter 77, the unofficial Czechoslovak movement for human rights, "acts openly and legally as a citizen movement", not as a political opposition.

In a remarkable interview, given a few days after his release from prison hospital, the playwright and Charter 77 protagonist, Václav Havel, said: "I am neither a Communist nor an anti-Communist. If I criticise my Government, then I do so not because it is Christian democratic or any other government and would it govern badly, I would criticise it in the same way as our present one. I don't take sides with an establishment; I am simply on the side of the truth against the lie, sense against nonsense, justice against injustice."

Although this is an individual statement, it sums up the position of Charter 77 very precisely. It is not an easy position: it is a complicated, necessarily ill-balanced, and often the cumbersome position, but certainly not one of naive or empty gestures. It is a position of social responsibility carried out by individual citizens; in that sense it is strongly anti-totalitarian. The strict non-anonymity of Charter 77 (names of all Charterists are regularly published in Charter 77 Bulletin, all documents are signed and supplied with addresses of the movement's current

spokesperson) is an important part of this responsibility.

The letter of Charter 77 to the Prague Peace Assembly, signed by the movement's spokesman, was not published in the British press. Maybe the recent voice of Charter 77 does not quite fit into the "dissident image"? Let me quote from the letters:

"True peace will not be reached without trust and will not exist as long as the particular interests of various establishments play a bigger role in politics than the true wellbeing of all people, all nations and the whole world. But this basic and deep responsibility for mankind... will probably not win its place in the thoughts and considerations of states, governments and especially of the superpowers until thousands and millions of ordinary people of good will force them to accept it... We understand the present peace movement as one of the attempts to make an essential change in the orientation of today's mankind. Therefore we are... open to dialogue and cooperation with the peace movement, welcome it and feel bound to it with the same basic will towards a better world."

All Charter 77 statements on peace and disarmament are available in a booklet, *Voices from Prague* (published jointly by Palach Press and END) which also includes often controversial essays by individual Charter 77 signatories. Yours truly,
ZDENA TOMLIN,
50 Midway Road, N1.

Degrees of security

From Professor G. C. McVittie

Sir, The security methods at Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) have recently been much commented on in the public press. The following incident may throw further light on these methods.

Some eighteen months ago the Government released to the Public Record Office the World War II daily weather charts covering enemy-held Europe. The data plotted on the charts were obtained by reading enemy meteorological cyphers at Bletchley Park, work of which I was in charge throughout the war. There was also released a file containing many of the reports I had written to the deputy director of the Meteorological Office about the cypher-breaking process.

A year ago the editor of the

Meteorological Magazine asked me to write an article on the acquisition of these weather data. It obviously would have to follow the contents of the reports. It was completed by the end of 1982 and was accepted. However, last month a brief letter from the editor stated that GCHQ had forbidden publication of the article.

By way of explanation I was sent an extract from a speech made in Parliament by Dr David Owen in January, 1978. A main point made was that cypher-breaking methods used in WWII were not to be revealed. The Conservative Government, by their release last year of the file, evidently disagreed with Dr Owen because the reports do contain brief accounts of cypher-breaking procedures.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. McVITTIE,
14 Old Dover Road,
Canterbury, Kent.

Residents' rights

From Councillor Arthur Johnston

Sir, Your article on June 23 about the sale of the leasehold houses in Trevor Square, in Knightsbridge, over the heads of the occupiers, who were eager to purchase themselves, highlights the point again that private tenants and leaseholders at all levels of income are not so well protected as council tenants.

Something like 50 per cent of households in Westminster are in the private rented sector. Escalating rents are driving these long-standing residents out of central London. Their homes are then being occupied by companies or foreigners on short-term lets. The population of Westminster fell by 20 per cent between 1971 and 1981 and that of

Kensington and Chelsea by 26 per cent.

A government committed to the property-owning democracy could control the escalating costs of living in inner London and the drift of population by amending the Leasehold Reform Act.

The right to purchase their freehold or acquire a 50-year lease should be extended to all rented houses. It would be only just to give flat dwellers the right to acquire long leases of their flats as well and jointly to purchase the freehold of their buildings.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Westminster City Hall,
Victoria Street, SW1,
June 24.

Need for consultation

From Mr G. F. Hancock

Sir, I was alarmed to read from Sir Peter Parker's letter (June 20) that British Rail is in the business of consultancy. Does he not risk giving us consultants a bad name?

On the computer line on which I travel trains are either late, staffless or not there at all. The rolling stock is grimy, outdated, uncomfortable and overdue for retirement. At the first touch of frost our points freeze up; and the arrival of summer is marked by a fire at Clapham Junction.

How often have we commuters waited on freezing platforms for non-existent trains, to be faced in the evenings with Sir Peter and Mr Ray Buckton safely delivered by chauffeur-driven cars and arguing it out in warm studios. A trouble-free return journey in the evening is a subject for family commentary.

Under such circumstances, a foreign railway accepting consultancy services from British Rail would need to have its ball bearings examined. Yours sincerely,
G. F. HANCOCK,
31 Old Burlington Street, W1,
June 21.

Children and TV

From Mr Lawrence James

Sir, Lucky the child who spends 7,300 hours watching television (Mr John Pearman, June 27). Whatever his other failings he will not, I hope, fill out his "active and passive vocabularies" with such ugly and obscure jargon as "subtext", "print media", and "word-based conceptual skills".

If such words and phrases are the common currency of the child's teachers then it is understandable that he should be driven to the television screen. Seated before it, he may over the long hours come to appreciate, among other things, the need for simplicity, clarity and logic in argument.

As a result he might not, for instance, state baldly that the ambience of two television programmes is "Conservative", offer no supportive evidence, and then pass on in a classic non-sequitur to another marginally related matter. Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE JAMES,
The Terrace East,
Main Street,
Sedburgh,
Cumbria,
June 27.

Threat to vital overseas aid

From the Chairman of Oxfam

Sir, Your recent leader on the scientific units which are part of the official aid programme ("Scrutiny of the scrutineers", June 20) appears to have fallen on deaf ears. The Foreign Secretary is shortly to confirm to Parliament the cutbacks in this, perhaps the most effective part of Britain's overseas aid.

We in Oxfam are particularly concerned. We deal every day with people whose lives, crops, or livestock are blighted by bilharzia, tse-tse flies, termites, rats, or brown plant-hoppers (a major rice pest). The projects we finance involve a whole spectrum of subjects covered by the scientific units - malaria control, refugee camps, cotton, charcoal, milling, pepper, pesticides and medicinal herbs.

We therefore know at first hand the value to people in the Third World of the work of the Centre for Overseas Pest Research and the Tropical Products Institute (as they were called before their recent merger). The work of these units had already done much to reduce disease, poverty and hunger, and there is much more work in the pipeline.

The COPR and the TPI may have had their roots in empire, but by a quirk of development they turn out to be one of the leading edges of today's aid programme. The "bank" of expertise, contacts and credibility they have built up over the years gives them the capability of bringing significant improvements to many millions of poor people during the rest of the century.

The cost to Britain is minimal - £6.7m in 1982-83, much of it spent in Britain or on British people abroad so that the foreign exchange cost is even lower. That is less than 1 per cent of the aid programme: not much for units whose work is totally appropriate to Britain's real aid programme of more help to the poorer.

It is surely not too late for the Government to think again. Let us hope that the new Foreign Secretary will heed the needs of the many millions of poor people whose suffering will be prolonged if the cuts go ahead.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY WILSON, Chairman,
Oxfam,
Oxfam House,
274 Banbury Road,
Oxford,
June 29.

Logical positivism?

From Mr Toby Mason

Sir, I imagine few people realise quite what an excellent all-round test of ability GCE A levels are. On Monday, June 20, I sat a "Literature and civilization" paper as part of my Latin exam: the instructions to the candidates were one of the best tests of logic and clear-headedness I have ever come across: "Answer five questions in all. Answer at least two from section A and at least one from section B."

"Fair enough", thought I, resisting the impulse to draw a quick Venn diagram to make sure I had it straight, and turned to section A.

"Answer at least two questions from this section and not more than four. Choose questions on at least two topics. Answer at least one odd-numbered question and at least one even-numbered question. Do not answer more than two questions on any topic."

Section C had the added attraction of asterisks, for those who had complacently thought they might have understood section A.

As I sat there scratching my cranium and trying to devise a Venn diagram ingenious enough to include all the necessary elements, I marvelled at the wisdom of the examiners who had managed to include a searching test of logical thought in a paper ostensibly about the *Aeneid* as the epic of Rome.

Yours sincerely,
TOBY MASON, Prefect of Hall,
The College,
Winchester,
Hampshire,
June 27.

Colour conscious

From Mr Roger D. Hurrell

Sir, Mr Richard Need (June 23) claimed the colours of caravans painted white, cream, custard-yellow, powder-blue and knicker-pink (whatever that is) to be anti-social. He suggested, instead, dark greens or camouflage.

When caravanning in the countryside I have been struck by the visual impact of white roses, cream elderflower, yellow daffodils, bluebells and pink (though perhaps not "knicker") carnations.

I have also observed armoured cars and other camouflaged vehicles. There is no doubt which I would call anti-social.

Yours faithfully,
R. D. HURRELL,
29 Stanton Road,
West Wimbledon, SW20,
June 27.

Desperate measures

From Mr Raymond Durrant

Sir, I, too, like your correspondent, Mr Wheeler (June 28) was asked not to take a photograph at a railway station, but this was at Leningrad and not Stevenage.

However, when I explained to my Intourist guide that the photo was for the family album and not for the purposes of espionage I was told: "O.K., go ahead, but make it a quick one."

Perhaps Mr Wheeler should have pleaded his case with British Rail. Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND DURRANT,
195 Marshalswick Lane,
St. Albans,
Hertfordshire,
June 28.

THE ARTS

Dance
Second Stride
The Place

Three works newly made for this summer's tour constitute the programme being given by Second Stride at The Place this week. They provide, according to individual reaction, either a valuable contrast in styles or an example of disparate and contradictory approaches.

Richard Alston's half of the programme already contains within itself an engaging juxtaposition. In *The Brilliant and the Dark* he offers dances that bring out the contrasts of mood within the music of Britten's Cello Sonata, Op. 65. For *Java*, he takes a lighter-weight inspiration, old recordings by the Inkspots, and provides a humorous dance commentary on it.

Interestingly, the dance style of *Java*, for all its use of jazzy period band movements, is basically more classical than that of the Britten ballet. The jokes in *Java* frequently come from interrupting a coolly poised solo with gestures that interpret literally the words of such songs as "Whispering Grass" or "We Three".

Both ballets reveal the excellent quality of a strong team of dancers, harmonious in ensemble although all markedly individual in character and manner. Among them, let me invidiously mention the self-contained quality of Maedee Duprés, the sharp poise of Sally Owen, the wary alertness of Philippe Girardeau and the glowing elegance of Juliet Fisher.

Ian Spink's *New Tactics* also features several of those among its performers, but he seems to be trying to follow quite a different route, with an elaborate though enigmatic decor (beach scene? bedroom? interior landscape?) as a setting for fragmented dialogue, repeated natural actions, and a little dancing.

Spink has made the piece in collaboration with Tim Albery, a director from the straight theatre. Orchestral, as composer of a nervously rhythmic score (piano, cello, woodwind, singer) and two designers, Craig Givens and Antony McDonald. Intermittently amusing when the portentous, unconnected soliloquies about with the dark relevance of a game of Consequences, the piece seems to me to miss its apparent aim of illuminating character and emotion, although Juliet Fisher and Siobhan Davies both act with a shrewd commitment that almost overcomes the feeble material. No doubt others will see it as a breakthrough to a new kind of drama. Whether it really has anything for the same audience as Alston is quite another matter.

After the long tour they have just made to New York and the Far East, the Royal Ballet will spend next season entirely in Britain, including visits to Manchester and Bristol.

They will use the opportunity to refresh the repertoire with many new productions. Richard Alston will create a work for them, to be premiered in December with the creation by David Bintley already forecast on this page. A one-act ballet by Kenneth MacMillan will have its first performance in February, and in April Derek Deane's first large-scale work for the company will be given with the Royal Ballet premiere of Jiri Kylian's *Return to the Strange Land*.

Two innovations are planned. Members of the company will take part in four experimental workshops in association with BBC television and during July 1984 an evening of new works by young choreographers will be given.

Guest dancers appearing during the year will include Natalia Makarova, who actually returns to Covent Garden at the opening of the Royal Opera's season, dancing with Anthony Dowell in Ashton's choreography *The Nightingale*. Annette Sibley and Rudolf Nureyev at Covent Garden, and the Canadian Evelyn Hart at Sadler's Wells. Negotiations are proceeding for other guest appearances.

John Percival

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Lumière

Flashdance (15)
Empire

Tender Mercies (PG)
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Friends and Husbands (15)
Academy 1

The title of *King of Comedy*, together with the presence of Jerry Lewis, might raise misleading expectations. It is in fact a story of obsession and perversion, a crazed ambition that matches with *Taxi Driver* and *Raging Bull* as an American tritaph. Comedy just happens to be the stock-in-trade and motive of the latest hero created in collaboration by Martin Scorsese as director and Robert De Niro as actor. Like Travis Bickle, the Taxi Driver, Rupert Pupkin leads a hermit life in his cellar room, preparing himself to fulfil a driving fantasy that supplants all reality in his life - the ambition to be a stand-up comedian on television.

The most important part of the

fantasy is to be the friend of a real-life star, Jerry Langford (Jerry Lewis), and to do a spot on Langford's show. Thus it is that Rupert becomes one of the trail of lunatic fans who dog the star's footsteps, and forms an alliance with Masha (Sandra Bernhard), a groupie possessed by a dangerously paranoid desire to possess Jerry.

Rupert's various ruses to force himself into Jerry's presence fail; Jerry's office returns his auditions tapes unheard; Rupert and a girlfriend whom he has optimistically taken for a weekend visit to Jerry's house are ignominiously thrown out. Finally Rupert and Masha kidnap Jerry, and while Masha is left in happy possession of her prize, Rupert demands as ransom the chance to appear as stand-in host on the Langford show. "Better king for a night than a schmuck all your life." There is an ironic final comment on success in the media world. We are left to suppose that a criminal eccentric on Rupert's scale will so endear himself to a glib public that, after serving a reduced prison sentence, his fantasies will in fact be realized: he will be a television star.

The film is both fascinating and disturbing in its use of comedy as the primary material for what is essentially a story of horror and deformity of the mind and personality. Rupert, a characteristically studied performance by De Niro, with his loud suits and irrepressible cheeriness, is a monster whose eagerness to ingratiate and amuse inspires by turns pity and distaste. When he finally gets his chance, and we see his act, it is no longer possible to know whether he is funny or not, only that his comedy material is in essence a

confession of personal retardation. If Masha's psychological disturbance is more extreme in its manifestations, Jerry Lewis's performance as Langford, the entertainer whose private life is misanthropic seclusion, is hardly less unsettling.

Scorsese has adapted his method to the contradictions of the theme. He has abandoned his usual elaborate camera style for the uncluttered simplicity of old comic movies and television sitcom. The change in style required an effort of will, as he has endearingly confessed in an interview. "On one side there was the devil saying: 'People will think you've got lazy. If you don't move your camera you're not really doing your job as director.' On the other hand there was a reassuring angel: 'Don't do it. You don't need camera movements. It's the composition of the image that matters.' The angel proved wise."

One From the Heart in its way also reflects the fulfilment and frustration of dreams and ambitions. The final credit on the film says, with sad pride, "Filmed entirely on the wings of Zoetrope Studios". The *Godfather* gave Francis Ford Coppola his kingdom for a day, and success enabled him to establish a 10-acre studio where he planned to recreate the continuity, the standards of craftsmanship and the repertory strength of the Hollywood studios of long ago. Twenty-seven million dollars or thereabouts were spent on *One From the Heart* and now Zoetrope Studios are in the hands of the receivers.

The problem was evidently Coppola's inability to recapture the magic and economies of the 1930s with the ambitions of the 1980s. Nostalgically he chose to film a slight,

bitter-sweet fable of the kind that Paramount and RKO turned out week after week. One Fourth of July a couple left part, have their separate amorous adventures, and come together again, drawn by the unconquerable power of true love. Just as in the old days it is acted out in a world of pure artifice: Las Vegas is rebuilt in the studio, with dance-floor pavements, flashing neon and cyclorama desert skies.

The old romantic fable is subverted, however, by giving the leading characters the touch of unglamorous realism. Frederic Forrester is no Cary Grant, but a natural-born truckdriver type, a hangdog man with pouchy eyes and a terrible hair. Teri Garr is winning, and would have played waitress but parts at Paramount. Their dream partners - Nastassia Kinski as a circus artist and Raul Julia as a Latin singing waiter - are appropriate figures of their limited and tawdry fantasy of glamour.

Somewhat counter to this there is a strong influence of Jacques Demy's musicals; and, like Demy in one of his less successful pictures, Coppola called in Gene Kelly to help out with the choreography. The whole film has a choreographic form, with dance sequences, and is backed by a commentary of songs performed by Crystal Galle and Tom Waits.

These somewhat conflicting streams might have still been reconciled into something odd and appealing but for the veritable avalanche of technical effects that sweeps all before it. It is a massive demonstration film to show off all the facilities of Zoetrope, the marvels of Dolby Sound, the skills of cameramen, colour technicians, process people, animators, matte paint-

ers, graphic designers, special effects, visual effects and additional visual effects. It introduces new video wonders. Two films have ever had such a long list of camera credits. The human figures at the centre of the film are diminished to the scale of the little girl on the old television test card.

With *Flashdance*, directed by Adrian Lyne, Hollywood is firmly back in the old business of manufacturing dreams, and the huge commercial success the film has already enjoyed on its home ground shows how big the market in dreams remains. It is a slight fable about a girl who works as a welder in Pittsburgh but, with a little help and love from her friends, fulfils her ambition of going to a ballet school. The film offers that happy Hollywood view of working-class people who look and live like movie stars; undemanding if unconvincing psychology; a lot of really flash dancing and loud music; and an encouraging old-style denouement in the heroine's audition (the severe examiners, instead of telling her to go to the circus where she belongs, set to tapping their feet and nodding their heads in time with her big number). Jennifer Beals, who has a rather obvious stand-in for the more demanding dancing bits, is an attractive debutante. *Variety*, sharp as always, styled *Flashdance* "a femme Saturday Night Fever".

The Australian director Bruce Beresford, making his first film in the United States, brings an outsider's more sceptical view to American dreams in *Tender Mercies*. Robert Duvall, an ever-improving actor, plays a man who has kicked the dreams and abandoned his career as a country-and-western star. Having

given up booze as well as ambition, he finishes up at a tumble-down prairie hotel in Texas, where he falls in love with the gentle, churchgoing widowed proprietor.

It is a kindly, optimistic, tolerant film, prepared to see even the worst people as unfortunate rather than villainous, and uncynically to endow its hero and heroine with simple patience and good will. It is an extremely small slice of life, but beautifully played by Duvall and a newcomer, Tess Harper. Beresford and his fellow-Australian Russell Boyd - who was also cinematographer of *Gallipoli* and *The Year of Living Dangerously* - respond sensitively to the dust and splendour of the Texan scene.

An unfamiliar English title, *Friends and Husbands*, lured me to a second viewing, which I would certainly not otherwise have sought. Of Margarethe von Trotta's *Heller Wahn*, originally reviewed from the Berlin Festival in February. The film is a considerable disappointment after *The German Sisters*. Under the strain of living up to her reputation, Ms von Trotta has mingled feminist tract and smart kitsch.

The story is set among artists, intellectuals and others ostensibly liberal in moral questions as well as politics. Hanna Schygulla plays an independent-spirited university lecturer who befriends an introverted and suicidal young painter (Angela Winkler), and sets out to help her emancipate herself from her oppressive husband, with predictably disastrous results. Schygulla and Winkler seem understandably hamstrung and embarrassed by their banal characters and the naive dialogue they are called upon to utter.

David Robinson

Opera

Much dared, much achieved

Tavernier
Covent Garden

If one caught no sight of the sun for 10 years, one might begin to wonder if it ever really shone. Some of us have been waiting that long for the Royal Opera to revive their production of Peter Maxwell Davies's *Tavernier*, and there were bound to be doubts before Wednesday's opening night. Had the work's first success been due merely to scandal and novelty? Did the music perhaps not live up to the high challenge of the theme? Would the whole thing seem to have been surpassed by Davies's later works?

No, no, and no. *Tavernier* triumphed on Wednesday as one of the most thrilling, provoking and indeed beautiful operas of recent times, a work of immense richness and vigour. To miss it now would be to miss something very important and very true. It would also be to miss a most stimulating evening in the theatre.

Tavernier achieves so much because it dares so much. Its subject is man, and man at his keenest hour of doubt, his most horrendous moment of blind certainty. To combine this with a Tudor costume drama would seem to be like putting Kierkegaard on the set of *Anne of the Thousand Days*, but in fact the sixteenth-century apparatuses, scenic and musical, are bent in a peculiarly modern mind, and a peculiarly imaginative one.

The qualities of that imagin-



Manic hilarity, vivid coldness: Alan Oke as the Jester

ation are now much more evident than they were in 1972, particularly in the orchestral score. Edward Downes, who was in charge of the original performances, returns to conduct a wonderfully lucid and, when necessary, hectoringly energized execution.

The orchestra actually sound as if they are playing music, and music that is not only splendid in its own account but works as theatre: the decadent harmonies supporting the Priest-Coroner's paid accusation, the impatient percussion of the second trial scene, the giddy catabasis of sound when the Wheel of Fortune spins, the intensely compassionate but aloof music for strings that bears a Mahlerian weight in the final scene. The whole orchestral performance has an enthusiasm that makes difficult music sound absolutely necessary and right and magnificent.

Much of the time the same trick is worked on stage. Alan Oke makes a notable house debut as the Jester, his voice with a lean handsomeness that makes this Death figure terribly attractive. Everything in his part sounds perfectly natural even when it is outrageously demanding, and he also acts with the right mixture of manic hilarity and vivid coldness.

Paul Hudson sings out firmly and clearly as the King, and John Dobson shows great enterprise, subtlety and skill in taking over the part of the Cardinal-Archbishop. Rainald Herinx returns to keep the White Abbot the centre of gravity and authority he has to be. Sarah Walker is the new Rose Parrowe, a woman of ample feeling channelled through a fine mind.

Kegnar Ulfung's Tavernier is a huge effort severely handicapped by his accent, but a native singer he found to take on the best part for a tenor in British opera since Peter Grimes. Otherwise the machinery is in good shape. Ralph Koltai's set swings the personages round in a gigantic scale made out of scaffolding, and Michael Gellor's production makes the dramatic lines direct. It is most definitely not to be missed.

Paul Griffiths

Concert

John Williams
Festival Hall

The last day of the 1983 British tour of John Williams and Friends found them playing an intransigent agglomeration of bits and pieces. First, played on two guitars, came a Vivaldi Concerto for two mandolins (No 133 in the *Bincliche* catalogue), and this, with its busy, highly repetitive, yet wholly uninteresting patterns, made reasonable background music.

With such instruments as the vibraphone involved, this was probably not a wholly authentic performance. At least, though I am not an expert on the period, I doubt if Vivaldi knew the vibraphone. The audience tightly packing the Festival Hall applauded loyally after each movement, just the same, and were rewarded with the finale of a Vivaldi Concerto for soprano recorder (No 79 in the *Bincliche* catalogue). It was pretty enough, and the expert soloist was Richard Harvey.

The next piece was *Stream*, and there was no indication in the expensive programme as to who wrote it. Luckily, I had earlier acquired a copy of the leaflet advertising the concert, and this identified the composer as Brian Gascoigne, the ensemble's music director and the man who wrote the music for a film called *The Seaweed Child*.

From the programme I gathered that *Stream* alternates 10/8 and 5/8 with 9/8 and 3/4; and it uses the Lydian, Dorian and Phrygian modes. Despite this, it seemed to have caught the Vivaldi repetition habit and there were many vamps, ostinatos, etc, plus occasional melodic which set the strings sawing rather than soaring.

There also were some Barrios solos - the usual sort of guitar recital fodder, yet exquisitely played by Mr Williams. And the second half was given over to something called "The Guitar is the Song". This was a collection of folksongs from Ireland, Venezuela, Ethiopia and such places, arranged for the ensemble by Mr Gascoigne.

Max Harrison

Television

Emotional barriers

Czechs and Austrians who had fled to Britain by September 1939 but on a small group of intellectuals. As Lord Rothschild was seen to proclaim in a clip of contemporary film, British Jews were determined to see that a flood of immigrants were no financial burden on their hosts; the resourcefulness of these particular interviewees was a perfect illustration of the point.

They all had notably affectionate memories of their reception - of the politeness of shopkeepers and the

Theatre of the Film
Noir
Tricycle

George F. Walker's play arrives in London as an award-winning sample of the work of Toronto's Factory Theatre Lab (an outfit that has been promoting new Canadian writing for the past 12 years) and as a well-timed transatlantic contribution to the pastiche boom. I wish I could feel enthusiastic about it.

Its target is the romantic image of occupied Europe as cooked up at long range by Hollywood: the world of smoky late-night bar-rooms, young lives torn asunder, densely confused sexual and patriotic intrigue and the arrival of one lonely strong man to sort things out. The bandstand promises "every Bogart cliché ever to hit stage or screen"; and I wasted a lot of time trying to spot some connexion between the hero of *Casablanca* and the smugly confident Inspector (Dean Haves) whose character is well hidden behind a tipped trilby and pencil moustache.

His job is to track down the killer of a young partisan who died during the liberation of Paris; and, once he has interrogated the victim's sister (who, needless to say, wants to get into films), the inquiry develops along lines that would have got Ingrid Bergman out of the theatre faster than you can say *Intermezzo*. Film noir buffs may pick up a wealth of knowing references, but the ordinary spectator is not going to detect much in the way of pastiche in the ensuing graveyard scenes showing the dead man's lover, a flabby ministry clerk called Bernard (David Holt), holding a perpetual vigil over the unheeded coffin.

Joan the partisan, Bernard laments, had the best body in the Communist Party: a factor that does not prevent him from making a play for his scornful sister when, like the rest of the company, she arrives at the dead of night. Other characters include a displaced American soldier called Hank, and Eric, his German opposite number: first seen heavily disguised and then stripping down to his virile

everything. A specialist lawyer who had had to make a new career as a salesman recalled telephoning home and the curious echo in his mother's voice as she said she was all right; it echoed, he later learnt, because the Nazis had thrown every stick of furniture out of the window. Greta Burkl, who had organized relief work at Cambridge, recalled failing to persuade one man to break his promise to go back to Germany. "I said the Nazis have broken promises all the time, but he did go back and the whole family was destroyed in Auschwitz." It was, she said with a look devoid of any emotion, "one of those things one can never forget".

The action to the east formed the obliquely chilling reference point for

everything. A specialist lawyer who had had to make a new career as a salesman recalled telephoning home and the curious echo in his mother's voice as she said she was all right; it echoed, he later learnt, because the Nazis had thrown every stick of furniture out of the window. Greta Burkl, who had organized relief work at Cambridge, recalled failing to persuade one man to break his promise to go back to Germany. "I said the Nazis have broken promises all the time, but he did go back and the whole family was destroyed in Auschwitz." It was, she said with a look devoid of any emotion, "one of those things one can never forget".

Wernher gear with no fear of being run in. Eric (I think) was also one of the dead partisan's lovers, and Bernard puts the past firmly behind him after taking one look at his well-tailored breeches. "I hate clichés," the German declares, taking out a gun; only to be distracted from his lethal purpose when Bernard goes down between his legs for reasons other than a plea for mercy. And then seizes his chance to lay Eric dead on the ground.

In that scene, the play does deliver the promised goods, and also makes what seems to be Mr Walker's main comic point: namely, that the cowardly Bernard is the one who survives while gallant upstanding studs are foolishly dropping dead all around him.

In a random way, the piece scores a number of passing hits. The age of liberation is symbolized by ballrooms of chocolate bars and cigarettes; German etiquette consists of offering a light with somebody else's lighter and then pocketing it; the Inspector concludes his case by giving Lilliane (Susan Purdy) her film break.

But the first task of a show of this kind is to devise a narrative framework to contain the incidental gags. Without that it is extremely hard to keep your attention fixed on the stage and the mediocre performances of the author's cast.

Irving Wardle

The Last Tram
Gate, Notting Hill

Your mother, although she is old enough to know better, is having an affair with a bookie's runner who steals the plastic submarine out of your cornflakes packet before you can get to it. You are alcoholic and unemployed (but this is 1961), your face is blotchy, your paunch and Mike Harding moustache are getting droopier day by day. Your woman left you and you have never seen the beard (it had better be a boy). This is Glasgow, but you have a look devoid of any emotion, "one of those things one can never forget".

Michael Church

Theatre
Wehrmacht gear with no fear of being run in.

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Michael Church

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 720.7 up 6.8
 FT 100: 82.07 up 0.13
 Bahrain: 23,023
 Bahrain: 97.89 up 0.34
 Tokyo: Nikkei: Dow Jones
 index 8870.95 up 26.76
 Hongkong: Hang Seng index
 964.35 up 23.25
 New York: Dow Jones Average
 (latest) 1218.85 up 5.01

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.5340 up 65pts
 Index 84.3 up 0.4
 DM 3.8800 down 0.0150
 FF 11.6050 down 0.0550
 Yen 354.25 down 1.25
 Dollar
 Index 124.8 down 0.1
 DM 2.5380 down 55pts
 Gold
 \$418 up \$1
 NEW YORK LATEST
 Gold \$416
 Sterling \$1.5275

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Base rate 9 1/2
 3 month interbank 9 1/4
 Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 9 1/4
 3 month DM 5 1/4
 3 month FF 14 1/4
 ECED Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period May 4 to June
 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per
 cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Hickling Paces 78p + 33p
 Atlantic Res 58p + 15p
 Modern Eng. 30p + 4p
 Unicraft KMG 69p + 5p
 Microfilm 163p + 18p
 Cornwell Mfg. 165p + 17p
 Allied Plant 75p - 15p
 Boucard 66p + 4p
 Talbot 45p - 25p
 Wankle Gullery 21p - 1p
 Comben Group 48p - 2p
 Burgess Prod. 48p - 2p

TODAY

Interims: Henlys, Oakwood
 GPs
 Finances Great Northern Tele-
 graph Co's hldg co (div);
 Klen-8-28
 Economic statistics: Car
 and commercial vehicle pro-
 duction (May-final).

NOTEBOOK

Scottish & Newcastle Brew-
 eries reported a 28 per cent
 rise in pretax profits to £41.1m
 in the year to last May.
 Guinness Peat, the financial
 group, made a profit of £1.34
 after tax in the second half of
 the year, its first profitable
 period for 30 months.
 Hampton Gold Mining Areas
 could be about to fulfil its
 promise despite pretax profits
 for the year falling to £2.45m
 from £3m. Page 20

Lotus secur.
£2m credit

British Car Auctions, which
 earlier this week agreed to
 provide £3.5m of equity finance
 to Group Lotus, has also
 arranged a £2m line of credit
 with Lloyds Bank for the
 troubled sports car maker.
 The new credit facility has
 already enabled Lotus to repay
 £500,000 of the £1.6m it owes
 American Express, its previous
 lender.

FIELDHOUSE QUILTS:
 Mr William Fieldhouse, who
 was looked set to pick up a
 record £1m golden handshake
 from Vantona Vytella, has
 topped down from the com-
 pany. Mr Fieldhouse, who has
 started legal proceedings over
 termination of his contract, was
 chief executive of Carrington
 Vytella before its merger with
 Vantona this year.

STEEL SCHEME: The
 government's £34m private
 prior steel scheme is to be
 extended and expanded, al-
 though the amount of public
 money available to assist with
 the scheme will be reduced to
 the 25 per cent standard
 level and the closing date for
 applications is now next June 1.

MORE FAILURES: Al-
 most 6,400 companies in
 England and Wales went into
 liquidation in the first six
 months of the year, a 15.2 per
 cent increase on the same
 period last year. Bankruptcies
 in firms, partnerships and
 individuals reached 3,372 in the
 first half of the year, a 24 per
 cent rise on the first half of
 1982. Both figures were records.
 The Home Office's Home Coun-
 sel accounted for 50 per cent of
 overall total.

WALL STREET

Stocks
begin
to firm

New York (AP-Dow Jones) -
 Stocks were firm after pulling
 back from their initial advance
 yesterday though trading was
 moderate.

The Dow Jones Industrial
 average was up about 5 points
 at 1,218. Its initial gain of more
 than 6 points had faded to less
 than 2 before the upturn.

Mr William Lefevre, vice-
 president for investment strat-
 egy at Purcell Graham & Co.,
 said that despite the belief of
 many economists that interest
 rates were apt to go higher,
 Treasury Secretary Mr Donald
 Regan looks for rates to go
 down and Fed Chairman Mr
 Volcker, a couple of days ago,
 said he looks for lower rates. Mr
 Volcker can make it happen. So
 there is less fear of an interest
 rate rise.

Lefevre said that the market's
 recent drop brought "no follow-
 through decline on volume."
 That made it appear to
 investors that stocks won't go
 down - that the bears looking for
 a correction again were unsuccess-
 ful.

He adds that stocks "should
 be strong this week as the mid-
 year pension fund contributions
 are made and seek investment".

International Business Ma-
 chines was 120 1/2 up 1/2. General
 Motors 73 1/2 up 1/2. Ford 57 1/2
 up 1/2. Advanced Micro De-
 vices 64 1/2 up 1/2. Chrysler 32 1/2
 up 1/2. Procter & Gamble 34 1/2
 up 1/2. Merck 22 1/2 up 1/2. Texas
 Instruments 120 1/2 up 1/2. Walt
 Disney 67 1/2 up 1/2. General
 Electric 54 1/2 up 1/2.

American Express was up
 1 1/2 to 70 1/2. Teletype up 2, at
 162 1/2. Sanders Associates
 down 1 1/2 to 111. Banting down
 1, at 54. R H Macy up 1/2,
 to 56 1/2. Sears Roebuck up 1/2,
 at 41. Federated Department
 Stores up 1, at 65 1/2. Exxon up
 1/2, at 34 1/2. Standard Oil of Indiana
 up 1/2, at 30 1/2. Schlumberger
 up 1/2, to 53 1/2.

Search for
compromise
at UnctadFrom Debra Trevisan,
Belgrade

Last minute haggling has
 delayed the end of the United
 Nations Conference on Trade
 and Development (Unctad)
 here: the final version, origi-
 nally due for yesterday, is now
 set for today and the meeting is
 not likely to end until Saturday.

The disagreement is over a
 resolution on aid, trade finance
 and commodities to avoid
 almost total failure after four
 weeks of debate which have
 failed to close the gap on all
 major issues between industrial-
 ized and developing countries.

Ministers who arrived here
 for the closing are joining in
 efforts to bring the conference
 to a more or less successful
 compromise; they include Mr
 Paul Channon, the British
 Trade Minister, and Dr Otto
 Lambardorf, the West German
 Economic Minister.

There has however been
 some progress on commodities
 and the conference is expected
 to urge ratification of the
 agreement to create a common
 fund in support of commodity
 prices which dates from the
 conference in 1976. Ratification
 by the US is crucial but it is not
 yet forthcoming whereas EEC
 countries are almost certain to
 ratify.

Mr Gordon Streib, head of
 the American delegation, said
 that a good sign was that the
 conference was more inclined to
 put emphasis on specific prob-
 lems than on ideological dis-
 cussion.

The developing countries
 have throughout been pressing
 for major changes and the
 conference exhausted itself in a
 confrontation which was never
 likely to bear fruit.

The West was criticized for
 dragging its feet on trade
 liberalization as the developing
 group rejects the Western view
 that a rollback on protectionism
 should be conditional on an
 economic recovery among the
 industrialized countries.

There was, however, more
 progress on development aid
 with a pledge by the West to
 renew efforts to reach the
 United Nations aid target of 0.7
 per cent of gross national
 product by 1985.

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Figures published yesterday
 show for the first time the full
 impact of the freeing of British
 exchange controls.

A report by the Committee
 on Invisible Exports shows that
 the surplus on investment in
 the surplus on investment in
 the surplus on investment in
 the surplus on investment in

Britain's net balance on
 invisible had it not been for the
 surplus in investment income.
 This was also inflated by a
 levelling-off of investment
 payments, particularly to
 foreign operators in the North
 Sea.

Britain's economic growth will
 continue to lag behind the rest of the
 industrialized world and will not be
 sufficient to make any dent in the
 jobless total over the next year or so,
 according to the Bank of England's
 latest Quarterly Bulletin.

This gloomy picture, published
 yesterday as Lord Richardson finally
 bowed as governor, is marked
 contrast to Ministers' statements in
 recent weeks. Mr Nigel Lawson, the
 Chancellor, said during the election
 campaign that he expected unemploy-
 ment to be falling by the end of next
 year.

The Bank says it sees no reason to
 change its forecast of only gradual
 growth of output in the coming
 months. Its economists are thought to
 be expecting an increase in output of
 about 2 per cent between now and
 next summer, somewhat less than the
 Treasury's prediction of 2.5 per cent.

Williams &
Glyn's name
to vanishBy Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

The name of Williams &
 Glyn's will disappear from
 high streets in England and
 Wales in two years' time.
 Royal Bank of Scotland group
 announced yesterday that it
 will merge its Scottish arm,
 Royal Bank of Scotland, with
 the English subsidiary, Wil-
 liams & Glyn's, and the bank
 will then be known by the
 parent company's name.

The merger, which will
 require an Act of Parliament
 and should take place in 1985,
 is an important step towards
 improving efficiency and saving
 costs. At present the two banks
 operate independently and
 many functions are duplicated.

The move has been expected
 for some time. In 1981
 Standard Chartered and Hong-
 kong and Shanghai Bank tried
 to buy the Scottish-based group
 for £500m. But the Monopolies
 and Mergers Commission
 blocked both bids and since
 then Royal Bank has been
 looking at ways of improving
 its performance.

Mr Sidney Procter, said that
 reducing the staff by 1,000 over
 the next two years would save
 £10m. However, the group,
 which has 16,000 employees,
 loses and recruits about 1,200
 a year so there would be no
 net reduction in staff.

Harmonizing data-pro-
 cessing, crucial to the merger,
 would cost about £25m but this
 would be more than offset by
 savings on buying hardware.
 Over the next five years £25m
 will be spent on data-pro-
 cessing equipment, Mr Procter
 said.

Williams & Glyn's, with 370
 of the group's 900 branches,
 makes about half of group
 profits, £90m in the year to
 last September.

Philips and Siemens
talk on music linkBy Derek Harris,
Commercial Editor

New York-based Warner
 Communications, Netherlands's
 Philips and West Germany's
 Siemens are holding talks to
 create the world's largest-selling
 recorded music business.

A part of the business is
 expected outside the United
 States to give Philips a much-
 needed boost to expand the
 range of its programmes on its
 video-tape and video-disc sys-
 tems. It should open up the
 extensive film libraries of
 Warner, including the Warner
 Brothers classics library, to
 Philips.

With the competition
 between the non-compatible
 formats of both video-tape and
 video-disc systems, the access to
 a wide range of soft ware of this
 kind is crucial. This had been a
 comparative weakness of Philips.

Philips said yesterday that
 this was only one of the benefits
 expected from the link. It is also
 expected to speed the introduc-
 tion of a compact disc system
 developed jointly by Philips
 and Japan's Sony which not
 only offers new standards of
 reproduction but also goes a

Not only has Britain joined
 an elite club, of those nations in
 profit from investment income
 placed abroad, but it is now the
 third most important member.

The United States is first
 with a \$46bn surplus, up by
 more than \$6bn over 1980. The
 second is Switzerland, with a
 \$600m increase to \$5.1bn.

After Britain, come Kuwait
 (\$2.3bn), the only other billion-
 naire in that category. Only four
 other countries - France, India,
 Venezuela and Panama, were in
 surplus among the world's top
 35 invisible traders.

All Britain's other invisible
 sectors either lost ground or
 stood still. The total surplus
 rose by less than \$1bn - as the
 balance on transport halved to
 \$678m and as travel slipped

Gloomy report forecasts no dent in jobless total

UK growth will lag behind rest of
industrialized world, says Bank

By Frances Williams, Economic Correspondent

made at the time of the Budget, and
 substantially less than the 3 per cent
 rise in activity which the Bank foresees
 in the industrialized countries as a
 whole.

Economic growth of at least 2.5 per
 cent and probably more would be
 needed to make any significant impact
 on unemployment in Britain.

The Bank spreads its pessimism far
 and wide. It expects the recent rapid
 growth of consumer spending to taper
 off, since this has relied entirely on a
 sharp and unrepeatable drop in savings
 and near-record borrowing in the face
 of stagnant living standards.

It says it is difficult to see strong
 growth in industrial investment - on
 which the durability of recovery
 depends - when there is much spare
 capacity and the returns on investment
 are so low in relation to borrowing
 costs.

It expects little further contribution

from stockbuilding, and trends in
 external trades "seem to be adverse",
 with little growth in exports and much
 of the extra home demand syphoned off
 into imports. The Bank points out that
 since 1976 exports of manufactured
 goods have remained unchanged but
 imports have soared by 80 per cent.

On inflation, however, the Bank is
 more hopeful than many outside
 economists. Pointing out the big
 contribution made by lower pay deals
 to falling inflation over the last three
 years, the Bank rejects the conventional
 wisdom that settlements are likely to
 rise in the next pay round.

"It is clearly important that the trend
 to lower pay settlements should
 continue in the coming pay round", the
 Bulletin says. Lower inflation and
 continuing competitive pressures on
 companies meant there was a good
 chance of achieving "a further signifi-

cant reduction in the level of
 settlements".

The Bank estimates that despite the
 slowdown in earnings the real take-
 home pay for those still in work has
 risen by more than 3 per cent.

Although no figure for future
 settlements is given, the Bank clearly
 shares the views of the Confederation
 of British Industry and government
 ministers who would like to see pay
 rises down to Japanese and German
 levels of 2 or 3 per cent in the coming
 wage round.

"Given such restraint in wage
 settlements, the rate of price increases
 could progressively be brought down to
 a very low level, which would then be
 capable of being maintained through a
 phase of recovery lasting several years."

A report by Simon and Coates, the
 firm of stockbrokers, also expects the
 consumer boom to run out of steam
 this year.

Hongkong property
loans hit Barclays

Hongkong (AP Dow Jones) -
 Barclays Bank has set aside
 much of last year's operating
 income at its Hongkong mer-
 chant banking subsidiary, Bar-
 clays Asia Ltd, to cover losses
 from underwriting a share issue
 by a local property company,
 the company's annual report
 reveals.

The annual report says
 Barclays' Asia's parent group in
 London has guaranteed loans
 made by the Hongkong subsidi-
 ary, according to the Asian Wall
 Street Journal which obtained
 an advance copy of the report.
 If these loans are not repaid,
 the parent will have to absorb the
 loss, the report says.

In London, a Barclays Bank
 spokesman said Barclays Bank
 would stand by any obligation
 incurred by Barclays Asia.
 (He declined to comment
 further on the report that
 Barclays Asia had set aside
 much of last year's operating
 profit to cover the underwriting
 losses.)

The report said the 1982
 annual report of Barclays Asia
 showed the subsidiary had an
 operating profit of \$HK16.7m
 (£1.5m), but had set aside
 \$HK12.8m, or 77 per cent, as a
 reserve to cover an unrealized
 loss on investments.

Barclays Asia was one of the
 foreign banks most heavily
 involved in property lending.
 Hongkong bankers say. It
 courted new business from such
 Hongkong property companies
 as the Carrion and EDA groups,
 both of which have stopped
 repaying loans, according to
 Hongkong sources.

The Barclays group is also
 reorganizing its management in
 the colony. Mr Peter Dodd,
 managing director of Barclays
 Asia, will take over in Septem-
 ber as director of the branch
 bank, the merchant bank and
 other parts of the group.

Barclays Asia's loans to the
 EDA group have been esti-
 mated at about \$HK200m.

BTR delay on Tilling

By Philip Robinson

The future of the six remain-
 ing executive directors of
 Thomas Tilling will be decided
 in a fortnight by new owners
 BTR.

The six include Sir Patrick
 Meany, the managing director
 and chief executive who led a
 spirited defence of his company
 against BTR's £660m offer. It
 was Britain's biggest takeover
 battle.

Yesterday, the non-executive
 directors of Tilling, still techni-
 cally a separate company until
 BTR obtains 90 per cent
 acceptance, resigned from the
 board and six BTR directors
 moved on. Tilling is still
 without a chairman after the

resignation of Sir Robert
 Taylor.

BTR is currently conducting
 a world-wide review of Tilling's
 operations which will determine
 the company's future and
 management structure.

Sir David Nicolson, BTR
 chairman, said: "At that stage
 we will decide whether any
 executives are redundant. And
 if it is right that as full time
 employees they should be
 compensated of course they will
 get compensation."

The cash sum is unlikely to be
 large. Most of the six Tilling
 executives have contracts
 requiring only 12-month
 notices.

Deal on financial news service

New York (AP-DJ) - Dow
 Jones says it has reached an
 agreement in principle with the
 Associated Press and Telestar to
 form a company which will
 market Telestar's financial
 information services and the
 AP-Dow Jones newswires to
 subscribers outside the US and
 Canada.

Dow Jones says the company
 will be called AP-Dow Jones
 Telestar and will be owned
 49.90 per cent each by Dow
 Jones and the Associated Press.

Telestar operates a compu-
 tized information system pro-
 viding up-to-the-second quotes
 on foreign exchange, precious
 metals, money-market instru-
 ments, US Government securi-
 ties, financial futures, euro-
 bonds and mortgage rates to

professional traders, brokers,
 banks and corporations.

AP-Dow Jones-Telestar will
 have an agreement with Tele-
 star - extending for a minimum
 of 25 years - giving it exclusive
 right to market the Telestar
 service outside the US and
 Canada, Dow Jones says.

The agreement between Tele-
 star and the new company will
 supersede an existing 10-year
 marketing agreement signed in
 1977 by Telestar and Dow
 Jones which provides Dow
 Jones with exclusive distri-
 bution rights to market Tele-
 star's service outside North
 America.

Under this agreement, which
 has been administered by AP-
 Dow Jones, Telestar has a total
 of more than 2,500 terminals in
 21 countries.

Mr Neil Hirsch, president
 and chief executive officer of
 Telestar, said: "Today's agree-
 ment is significant from several
 standpoints. First, Telestar's
 business strategy is to penetrate
 the overseas financial markets
 in much the same way that we
 have captured the leading
 position in the US. We believe
 that this new company is an
 important step in accomplish-
 ing that objective."

"Second, the new company
 would formalize what pre-
 viously has been a marketing
 agreement into what will be a
 well-structured organization
 that has the financial resources
 and full-time professional
 management talent to more
 effectively compete on an
 international basis."

NORMAN BROADBENT
INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE SEARCH

We are pleased to announce the formation of
 our new Executive Search partnership.

Our experience is already well established
 for completing the critical and highest level
 searches for industrial (nationalised and private),
 banking, broking and investment management
 companies.

David Norman
Chairman

Miles Broadbent
Managing Director

Julian Sainty
Director

James Hervey-Bathurst
Director

Our office is at 3 St. James's Place SW1

Our telephone number is 01-499 7526

AGA

AGA Aktiebolag

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Kingdom of Sweden)
("the Company")

Notice to the holders of the outstanding 7¾ per cent. Convertible Bonds 1989 of the Company

in the denomination of U.S. \$1,000 each
("the Bonds")

convertible into fully paid registered ordinary shares series B
of 50 Swedish kronor each of the Company which are free shares for the purposes
of the Swedish Companies Act 1975
("B Shares")

Conversion Right expires: 16th August, 1983
Redemption Date: 16th August, 1983

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Bonds that, in accordance with the Conditions endorsed on the Bonds ("the Conditions") and pursuant to the provisions of the trust deed dated 18th July, 1979 ("the Trust Deed") between the Company of the one part and The Law Debenture Corporation p.l.c. ("the Trustee") of the other part constituting the Bonds, the Company will on 16th August, 1983 redeem all of the Bonds then outstanding at the redemption price of 103 per cent. of their principal amount, together with interest accrued from and including 15th March, 1983 down to but excluding 16th August, 1983 amounting to U.S. \$32.51 per Bond (that is to say an aggregate of U.S. \$1,062.51 for each U.S. \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds).

This Notice is given in accordance with Conditions 6 and 13. The condition precedent to the right of the Company to redeem the Bonds, contained in Condition 6(b), has been satisfied since the Average Market Price (as defined in Condition 5(i)(2)) per B Share for the 30 consecutive business days on the Stockholm Stock Exchange commencing on 13th April, 1983 was at least 150 per cent. of the Conversion Price (as defined in Condition 5(a)) specified below in effect on the date of this Notice.

CONVERSION OR SALE ALTERNATIVE

It is provided in the Trust Deed and in the Conditions that any holder of Bonds may, as an alternative to redemption, exercise the right to convert the principal amount of his Bonds into B Shares but such right to convert must be exercised by the close of business at the specified office of the Conversion Agent (set out on the reverse of the Bonds and at the foot of this Notice) on 16th August, 1983. THE RIGHT TO CONVERT THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THE BONDS WILL THEREFORE TERMINATE ON 16th AUGUST, 1983 AT SUCH CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

Bonds may be converted into B Shares at the Conversion Price of Skr. 127.00 per B Share with the Bonds taken at their principal amount being translated into Swedish kronor at the fixed rate of U.S. \$1 = Skr. 4.31125, resulting in a conversion rate of 33.94685 B Shares for each U.S. \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds. As provided in the Conditions, any holder of Bonds who wishes to exercise his right to convert must obtain a Conversion Notice from the specified office of the Conversion Agent or of any Paying Agent (set out on the reverse of the Bonds and at the foot of this Notice), complete and sign the same in accordance with the instructions thereon and deposit it with his Bonds(s), together with Coupon(s) No. 5 due 15th March, 1984 and all subsequent relative Coupons, at the specified office of the Conversion Agent at any time during normal business hours on or before 16th August, 1983. The Conversion Agent will require payment of an amount equal to the face value of any such Coupon not so deposited. A Bondholder delivering a Bond for conversion must pay all stamp, issue, registration or other similar taxes and duties (if any) which become payable by reason of the issue or delivery of the B Shares to be issued on conversion to a person other than the converting Bondholder. Unless the Company determines that an exemption from the registration requirements of the United States Securities Act of 1933 is applicable, no Conversion Notice shall be effective unless it includes a certificate that the beneficial owner of the Bond being converted and of the B Shares to be issued upon conversion thereof is not a U.S. person and such Bond is not being converted with a view to, or in connection with, any offer or sale of such B Shares in the United States or to a U.S. person. For this purpose "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction and "U.S. person" means any national or citizen of, or person resident or normally resident in, the United States (including the estate of any such person), any corporation, partnership, trust or other entity organised under the laws of the United States or any political sub-division (hereof and any branch or office in the United States of a foreign bank).

B Shares which are issued on conversion of any Bond on or after the date of this Notice will rank for all dividends the Record Date (as defined in Condition 5(i)(7)) for which falls on or after the Conversion Date (as defined in Condition 5(d)). B Shares issued upon conversion of any Bond the Conversion Date for which occurs during an ex Period (as defined in Condition 5(i)(4)) will not rank for the issue, distribution or offer for which the ex Period is established and the certificates in respect thereof shall be endorsed with a statement to that effect. Subject thereto B Shares issued on conversion of any Bond will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the B Shares in issue on the Conversion Date applicable to such Bond. No payment shall be made upon conversion for interest accrued on any Bond from and including 15th March, 1983. Fractions of a B Share will not be issued on conversion of Bonds but, when a fraction would otherwise fall to be issued, payment shall be made in U.S. dollars of an amount (converted at the fixed rate of U.S. \$1 = Skr. 4.31125 and rounded to the nearest U.S. \$0.01) equal to the appropriate fraction of the Conversion Price of a B Share on the relevant Conversion Date provided, however, that if more than one Bond shall be deposited for conversion at any one time by the same holder for conversion into one holding, the number of B Shares which shall be issued upon conversion thereof shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds so deposited. Certificates for B Shares issued on conversion will be dispatched free of charge to the converting Bondholder or other person designated in the instructions contained in the Conversion Notice in each case in accordance with such instructions (subject to any applicable exchange control or other regulations) at the risk of the Bondholder, normally within 20 business days after the Conversion Date together with (if appropriate) a cheque drawn on a bank in New York City in respect of any fractional entitlement. The Company will not be liable for any delay in effecting conversion for reasons outside the control of the Company or the Conversion Agent. The Company will use all reasonable endeavours to obtain a listing for the B Shares allotted on conversion on the Stockholm Stock Exchange, a stock exchange outside Sweden and on all other stock exchanges on which its B Shares are (pursuant to its application) then listed.

Between 13th April and 8th June, 1983 (both inclusive), the Average Market Price per B Share (converted from Swedish kronor to U.S. dollars at the then prevailing rates of exchange) ranged from U.S. \$42.23 to U.S. \$53.08. The Average Market Price per B Share on 28th June, 1983, the last practicable date prior to the publication of this Notice, on the same basis, was U.S. \$43.74. At such price, the holder of a Bond of U.S. \$1,000 principal amount would receive upon conversion B Shares and cash for the fractional entitlement having an aggregate value of U.S. \$1,471.31. Such value is, however, subject to variation with both the market value of the B Shares and the rate of exchange between the Swedish krona and the U.S. dollar. SO LONG AS THE MARKET VALUE OF THE B SHARES (WHEN CONVERTED AT THE THEN PREVAILING RATE OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE SWEDISH KRONA AND THE U.S. DOLLAR) IS U.S. \$31.36 OR MORE PER SHARE, HOLDERS OF BONDS WILL UPON CONVERSION RECEIVE B SHARES AND IF APPLICABLE CASH IN LIEU OF ANY ENTITLEMENT TO A FRACTION OF A B SHARE HAVING IN AGGREGATE A GREATER MARKET VALUE THAN THE CASH WHICH THEY WOULD RECEIVE ON REDEMPTION OF THEIR BONDS. FAILURE TO DELIVER BONDS FOR CONVERSION ON OR BEFORE 16th AUGUST, 1983 WILL AUTOMATICALLY RESULT IN REDEMPTION AT A PRICE (INCLUDING ACCRUED INTEREST) OF U.S. \$1,062.51 FOR EACH U.S. \$1,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF BONDS.

IMPORTANT

Value of the B Shares (including fractional entitlement) into which each U.S. \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds is convertible based on the Average Market Price per B Share on the Stockholm Stock Exchange on 28th June, 1983 (converted from Swedish kronor to U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange then prevailing) at U.S. \$43.74 per share U.S. \$1,471.31
Redemption price (together with accrued interest) for each U.S. \$1,000 principal amount of Bonds U.S. \$1,062.51

If any holder of Bonds wishes to accept redemption at the redemption price (together with accrued interest) he should surrender his Bond(s) together with Coupon(s) No. 5 due 15th March, 1984 and all subsequent relative Coupons at the specified office of any Paying Agent (set out on the reverse of the Bonds and at the foot of this Notice) on or after 16th August, 1983.

The attention of holders of the Bonds is drawn to the Conditions and in particular to Conditions 4, 5, 6 and 8 which contain further details regarding conversion and redemption.

Holders of Bonds may, as an alternative to conversion or redemption, sell their Bonds, which are listed on The Stock Exchange in London.

The aggregate principal amount of the Bonds outstanding as at 28th June, 1983, the latest available date prior to the publication of this Notice, was U.S. \$432,000.

PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT

Luxembourg
Bank of America International SA
35 Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

PAYING AGENTS

Brussels London New York Zürich
Bank of America NT & SA Bank of America NT & SA Bank of America, New York Bank of America NT & SA
Boulevard de la Woluwe 2 25 Cannon Street 37/41 Broad Street Bleicherweg 15
B-1150 Brussels London EC4P 4HN New York, NY 10004 CH-8022 Zürich

CONVERSION AGENT

Svenska Handelsbanken
Kungsträdgårdsgatan 2
S-103 28 Stockholm

THIS NOTICE IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF HOLDERS OF THE BONDS. IF HOLDERS ARE IN ANY DOUBT AS TO THE ACTION THEY SHOULD TAKE OR AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES FOR THEM OF ANY PARTICULAR ACTION THEY SHOULD CONSULT THEIR STOCKBROKER, LAWYER, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER WITHOUT DELAY.

For and on behalf of AGA Aktiebolag

Lidingö, Sweden

Jan Belfrage

Johan Lagercrantz

Dated 1st July, 1983

Officers authorised to sign on behalf of the Company

Scottish & Newcastle faces tough time after 28pc rise

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries
Year to 5.1.83
Pretax profit £41.1m (£32.2m)
Stated earnings 8.4p (7.8p)
Turnover £847.8m (£820.5m)
Net final dividend 3.18p (4.375p)
Share price 35p up 3p. Yield 7%.

Pretax profits of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries rose nearly 28 per cent to £41.1m in the year to May vindicating the sharp upward re-rating the company's shares have enjoyed over the last year. But it is difficult to see how the company is going to move forward from here.

S & N admits that there is little sign of a reversal in the declining or flat trend of the beer market. Indeed, it has identified long-term structural reasons why this should not occur.

Last year it was willing to surrender market share to hold and improve on margins and, with the notable exception of the north-east, its beer volume fell by possibly as much as 2 per cent more than the industry as a whole.

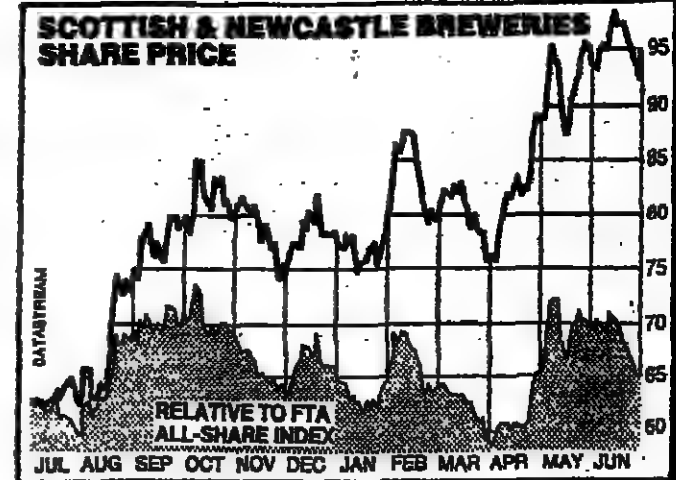
Volume was hit particularly hard in canned lager where there was a reversal of the deep discounting policy applied until recently.

Throughout the free trade to which S & N has a much higher exposure than most big brewers - only 20 per cent of its production sold through its own 1,500 tied houses - less emphasis is being put on low interest loans and more on discounting. The cheap loans are used as a method of persuading club owners to take one brand of beer in preference to another.

S & N has taken the opportunity afforded by this change to rationalize its loan portfolio and strip out some of the higher risk elements. But this has been achieved at the expense of some further decline in market share.

However, cost efficiencies have more than compensated for the fall in volume. In addition capital expenditure is now being kept well within cash flow with a consequent reduction in borrowings. This is feeding through to the profit-and-loss account where last year there was a £4.3m reduction in bank borrowing costs to £13.7m.

Although both these factors will continue to benefit results in the current year, which the company claims has begun with a small improvement in its market share, a clearly defined



strategy for S & N is still elusive.

The hotel side, which saw a big fall in profits last year, continues to look unexciting despite the efforts the group is making to refurbish the provinces and claw back some of the commercial trade lost to newer and cheaper competitors.

Gough Brothers, the off-licence chain, has had its management revamped but there is not let-up in competition from supermarkets for its trade. Adds to that the group's known desire to make the rather uninspiring acquisition of the Hartlepool-based J W Cameron brewing company if Ellerman Lines is prepared to sell, and the prospects for the shares, in the short term at least, would be unexciting if they were not subject to regular bouts of takeover speculation.

Hampton Gold Mining Areas

Hampton Gold Mining Areas
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £2.45m (£2m)
Stated earnings 16.57p (13.88p)
Turnover £10m (£8m)
Net dividend 3.75p (3p)
Share price 22p

Valuing holes in the ground is always easier once the promised treasures begin to emerge. So it is with Hampton Gold Mining Areas.

Over quite a period, the London-based finance house, with a patchy profits record, has promised good times tomorrow. Yesterday's results and prospects this year, indicate that at last bumper fortunes may have arrived.

For the year to March 31,

Hampton's pretax profits fell to £2.45m from £3m on a turnover up from £8m to £10.4m.

The fall came largely as a result of royalty income from Western Mining Corporation being depressed by low nickel prices. The figures fell from £1.1m to £500,000. However, Hampton has increased total dividends by a quarter to 3.75p a share.

Despite the profits fall, Hampton exceeded most expectations. Moreover, the current year looks promising. The company will have a full year's contribution from the Paranga Gold Mining joint venture at Kalgote in Western Australia, where it has a 20 per cent stake.

Oklahoma oil and gas interests will begin contributing mainly during the second half of the year. The two should combine to justify cash Hampton's £17m rights issue last March at 162p. The shares yesterday were 22p and there is £7m in cash left over from the rights issue after buying the colliery interests.

Hampton suggests the real winner will be its 5 per cent of the North Sea Balmoral field, although those treasures are not due to emerge until 1987. Even so, Hampton looks like rewarding those shareholders who had the patience to hold on.

Guinness Peat

Guinness Peat
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax loss £2.13m (£31.1m)
Stated earnings 2.12p loss (37.88p loss)
Net nil (nil)
Share price 58p

After all the calamities and internal rows of recent years,

there are now grounds for confidence that Guinness Peat is firmly on the mend.

Although the 12-month period to April 30 still showed a loss, the last six months produced a £1.34m profit after tax and minorities - the first profitable half for 30 months. It compared with losses of £3.3m and £23.6m in the two preceding halves and was better than the £1m profit Guinness Peat forecast at the time of its life-saving £20m rights issue in March.

Guinness Mahon, the merchant bank and the group's prime asset, disclosed a disappointing drop in profits from £2.5m to £1.45m. But this was more than explained by high development costs and a cautious funding policy lest the group's problems hindered the merchant bank raising deposits.

The caution proved unnecessary, but it is hard to fault Guinness Mahon's prudence given the odium its parent was attracting last year and the merchant bank's second half was rather better than the first.

Fenchurch, the insurance broking subsidiary, had a good year with pretax profits up from £2.7m to £4m. Guinness Peat Aviation (GPA) also did well and the other parts of the group are all making progress.

Borrowings and interest charges are still a burden but the group has now agreed to sell the assets of Guinness Peat Aval, the business which refinances suppliers' credits, to Midland Bank which will leave year-end bank debt at £38.6m compared with about £35m of shareholders' funds. There is also about £3.5m to £4m to come from the sale of the old Oxford building in the West End.

However, the real excitement to come is the flotation of Guinness Peat Aviation this year. The group has a 29.3 per cent stake in GPA, which made \$9.1m (£6m) profit last year, and an impending deal giving General Electric Credit Corporation a 20 per cent stake implies a value of about \$100m (£65m) on the aircraft leasing company.

Guinness Peat's existing businesses should be able to manage steady growth but a successful flotation of GPA would have a significant impact on the balance sheet.

Meanwhile, the shares at 58p have speculative recovery potential although dividend payments are still a year or so away.

ASSOCIATED LEISURE PLC

Benefits of Diversification

Summary of Results	1982/83	1981/82
	42 weeks	52 weeks
	£'000	£'000
Turnover	48,226	42,614
Profit before tax	5,522	3,756
Net profit attributable to shareholders	2,592	2,395
Earnings per share	10.6p	9.4p
Dividends per share	5.0p	5.5p

Amusement Machines

The strong performance of our amusement machines interests was noticeably at variance with the general trends in the industry at large and testifies to the strength and expertise of our management.



Coach-based Holidays

Smiths Happiways maintained profits by continuing to offer outstanding value for money.



Activities

The principal activities of the Group are the distribution and rental of amusement machines, coach-based package holidays and the operation of hotels and entertainment centres.

Associated Leisure PLC, Phonographic House, The Vale, London NW11 8SU.
Tel: 01-450 5251. Telex: 27436.

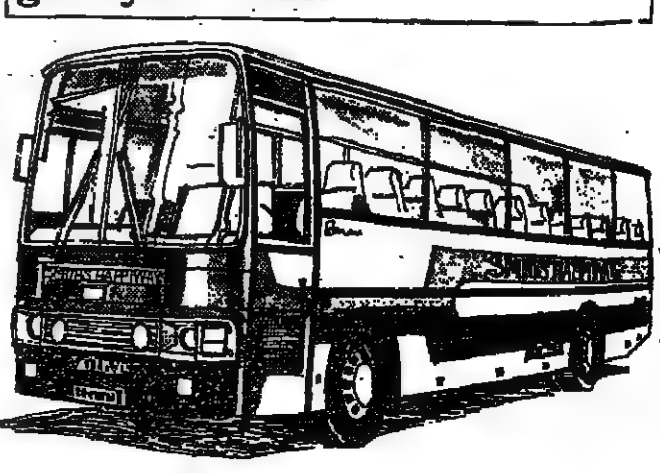


Hotels and Entertainment

Our hotels overall showed an increased profit for the period.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 30th June, Nat Solomon, the Group Managing Director said:

"So far as the current year is concerned, I am pleased to report that our experience to date suggests that 1983 will be another good year for us."



Japan
taking on
every



H.B.L. Unit Trust Managers Limited

41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.
(a wholly owned subsidiary of Hambros PLC)

Announce the formation of the following authorised unit trusts, which are designed to provide maximum capital growth for pension funds and private clients, and are backed by the Managers' long experience in these markets:—

H.B.L. Smaller Companies Trust
H.B.L. North American Trust
H.B.L. Japan and Far East Trust

Enquiries to Jasper Olivier or John Comyn.
Telephone: 01-588 2851 Extensions 364 and 604

Republic of Tunisia

Tunisian National Ports Authority

International Competitive Tender for the Rehabilitation of the Grain Quay at Bizerta

Notice of Invitation to Prequalify

The Tunisian National Ports Authority intends implementing the rehabilitation and the extension of the grain quay at the port of Bizerta, in order to allow the handling of grain in ships of 50,000 DWT.

The works, financed by a loan from The World Bank and estimated to cost approximately 1 million Tunisian Dinars will be the subject of international competitive tendering for which there will be a prequalification of interested firms.

The works consist essentially of:

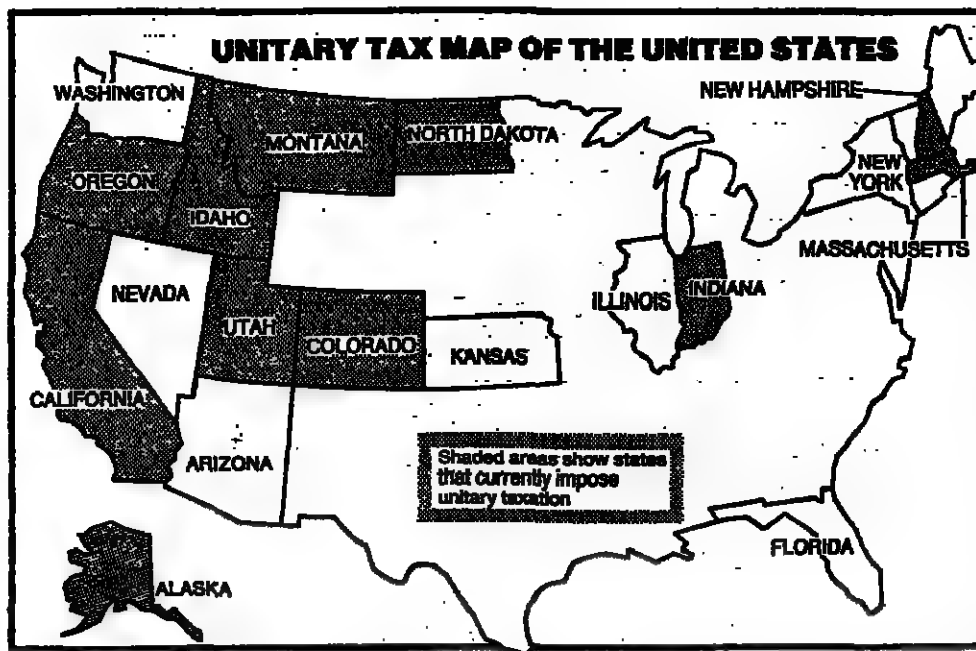
- the dredging of 480,000 m³ of sand
- the construction of three dolphins of 12 m diameter.

Firms wishing to be prequalified should submit their request by registered letter before 26 July 1983 at 12 noon to Monsieur le Président Directeur Général of the Tunisian National Ports Authority, Batiment Administratif, Port de la Goulette, Tunisia.

To be valid, requests for prequalification must comply with the prequalification documents, which can be obtained from the Technical Direction of the Tunisian National Ports Authority.

Michael Prest and John Lawless on the implications of unitary taxation

Headaches for multinationals as Americans maximize income



BAT Industries had thought that its tax liability to the State of California for the last decade was agreed. But on Tuesday, less than 24 hours after the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to impose unitary taxation, California was requesting a review.

That "review" is but one of the many ramifications of California vs Container Corporation (a subsidiary of Mobil) which are causing headaches in boardrooms. If American states — and countries such as Nigeria or Brazil — also try to levy unitary taxes, the effect on corporate profits, financial structure and stock market ratings could be marked.

Unitary tax is a system whereby a government taxes a business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide turnover, profits or payroll of the group of which the business is part, rather than simply charge it on the profits declared in the state or country.

But the anguish is not confined to business. Governments of America's main trading partners, not least Britain as well as Japan and the European Community, are furious at what they regard as a dangerous threat to the international tax system. In Whitehall, officials mutter that the United States federal government has not kept faith by failing to legislate against unitary taxation.

The issue could become another of those causes célèbres between Europe, Japan and the EEC an extension of rows about extraterritoriality, the Soviet gas pipeline, and technology transfer. Yet it does have a basis in fact and theory.

And, ironically, it is possible that the attempt by states to segment their income through unitary taxation will backfire as companies move to locations with lower tax rates. Multinationals may now switch between American states as they do between Third World countries.

The proponents of unitary tax argue that it minimizes the opportunities for big companies to shift their profits for tax purposes beyond the government's reach and so gives the people of state or country a fair share of the profits. The tax policies of multinationals have long been a sore point and have raised accusations of transfer pricing, exploitation of currency movements, and the like.

The counter argument is that it should be an axiom of tax law that nobody pays tax twice on the same unit of income. This is fundamental to the British tax system, and goes a long way to explain why the Inland Revenue placed so much emphasis in the mid-1970s on concluding

a double-taxation treaty with the United States. That treaty was finally ratified in 1980. Similar treaties are in force with many countries and, it is maintained, enshrine official opposition to unitary taxation.

If, therefore, unitary taxation was allowed to take hold, the financial position of international companies could be transformed. Higher taxes mean lower profits; that in turn means lower values for the heavily taxed assets; that could reduce the asset side of balance sheets and so affect gearing; and all these developments should be reflected in share prices. Investors might sell equity in affected companies.

UK industrialists say federal legislation is the solution

Far from setting a precedent, it now appears that the unitary tax system is going to rebound on states who take their tax profits today at the expense of tomorrow's industrial investment.

"It is perfectly logical that companies will simply decide to locate elsewhere," Mr Gerry Bell, tax consultant with the American accountancy firm of Arthur Anderson, said.

He spoke at a seminar at the US embassy on Tuesday — a seminar designed to look at the whole question of US investment — and found himself pinned to the wall by questions over unitary tax from an audience of 100 British firms which had just heard of the Supreme Court decision. Mr John Liddard, deputy

group tax manager with BAT Industries, agreed. "Where there is a choice between investing in the 10 or 11 states which have unitary taxation, and others that do not, clearly companies will shy away from states which have it," he said.

BAT has 36 per cent of its assets in the US, and that market provided 45 per cent of its trading profit and 27 per cent of turnover. The unitary tax "affects us mainly on tobacco," said Mr Liddard. "The Barclay cigarette we sell in California is the same as we make elsewhere."

"We thought we had agreed our tax liability with California, but the Revenue has now reopened the calculation. This judgment strengthens its hand because it establishes that unitary taxation is not unconstitutional."

Mr Bell added: "All decisions regarding the location of a factory are a complex mix. The two most important are personal and family considerations, and marketing."

"But if you are going to locate on the United States West Coast, there is no real reason why you shouldn't put your factory into Oregon, next to California, and truck your goods into the big market."

Most significant of all is a Bill at present going before the Oregon legislature which proposes to remove unitary tax from companies during the first five years of their operations.

"What is most infuriating to companies is to be making losses during their start-up period and still find themselves paying taxes," explained Mr Bell. "The first five years is also when it's at its most punitive."

His firm has been advising Oregon on its moves. "Oregon is obviously concerned about

foreign investment, from Japan and Asia generally," he said. "That's where it draws most from."

Illinois is another state that has removed itself, in its case completely, from the list of states imposing unitary tax.

And Mr Mario Cuomo, New York state's new governor dropped unitary taxes against the headquarters of eight oil companies — a move adopted by his predecessor as a temporary budget-balancing exercise.

That list now reads as follows: Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah.

Financial position of companies could be transformed

California's complacency about its ability to go on sucking in investment, both American and foreign, stems from a decade-old claim that, if it were a country on its own, it would economically rank alongside Britain and China in terms of gross national product.

But that assuredness — a belief that the sheer size of its market is the ultimate magnet — has been knocked in several ways of late.

It proclaims new arrivals but did not shout loudly when Woolworth closed its distribution and management centres in California and Chicago and centralized them in the little town of Junction City, Kansas.

What should have chilled Californian hearts was the fact that Woolworth's \$30m

(£19.35m) investment in a new warehouse facility in the heartland of the Mid-West was to serve 23 western states.

"We are an overnight trucking time from Houston and New Orleans," said Mr Wade Anderson, Kansas state industrial development executive, "and two truck days from either coast. Why do you have to locate in California?"

Mr James Schwartz, the secretary of the Kansas Economic Development Authority, added: "Kansas does not impose unitary tax and we view it as a major disincentive to foreign investment."

Kansas has already attracted subsidiaries from British companies like British Oxygen, Chloride, Motherwell Bridge and Simon Engineering.

Those states which want to attract industry will go out of their way not to jump onto the unitary tax bandwagon. "Mr George Borey director of international client service at accountants Alexander Grant, said:

"The unitary system is of greater concern to British industrialists than any other foreigner. Last year, United Kingdom firms supplied 63 new manufacturing plants in the US (36 of them on the East Coast) against 44 from Japan, 41 from West Germany, 37 from Canada and 19 from France. That was out of an annual total, for the US as a whole, of 271."

The competition to get job-creating factories from abroad has been intensifying. In 1981 there were 348 new plants from abroad, and in 1980 there had been 358.

These circumstances have led the British lobbying group, which represents some 60 companies, to argue that federal legislation is the only solution. Intense diplomatic pressure is likely to be directed at the US administration which, in the shape of the US Treasury, is sympathetic to the opponents of unitary tax. An "amicus curiae" brief was filed by the government in the California vs Container Corporation case.

The object of this pressure will be to push through identical bills which at present stand before the House of Representatives and the Senate. But gloomy Whitehall sources claim that only the threat of retaliation will stir Uncle Sam and Capitol Hill into action.

The hope, nevertheless, is that the question can be resolved before cases brought by Shell and Thors-EMI come before the Supreme Court. Nobody wants another wide-ranging international dispute, and no company finance director wants to dig out the files of a decade ago.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc



Results 1983

Preliminary announcement

The audited results for the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1983 are as follows:

	1983 £m	1982 £m
Turnover	541.8	620.5
Operating profit	52.0	47.8
Financial income	2.8	2.4
Less: Financial expenses	54.8	50.2
Profit before taxation	41.1	32.2
Less: Taxation	14.2	9.7
Profit after taxation	26.9	22.5
Less: Extraordinary items	—	3.4
Attributable to Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc	26.9	19.1
Less: Preference dividends	0.5	0.5
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	26.4	18.6
Less: Ordinary dividends	13.2	12.4
Profit retained	13.2	6.2
Earnings per ordinary share before extraordinary items	9.4p	7.8p

In the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1983, the current cost profit before taxation was £29.1m (1982 £21.3m), and the amount attributable to ordinary shareholders after extraordinary items £14.4m (1982 £7.7m). After providing for dividends, £1.2m was transferred to reserves (1982 £4.7m from reserves).

The above results are an abridged version of the Company's full Accounts which carry an unqualified Auditor's report and which have not yet been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Pre-tax profits increased by 28%.

Beer: Higher earnings through greater productivity. Good recovery in licensed house contribution. Some beer volume decline linked with positive margin improvement.

Hotels: Better contribution from London hotels offset by more difficult trading conditions elsewhere. Overall earnings slightly down.

Waverley Group: USA and general beer exports continue growth. Elsewhere, volumes and contribution down. Off-licences have a difficult year.

Finance: Borrowings cut by £24m and lower interest rates result in much reduced finance costs.

Recommended final dividend of 3.163p—an increase of 10% making a total for full year of 4.663p (1982 4.375p).

The annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on August 18, 1983 at noon. The proposed final dividend will be paid on August 29, 1983 to ordinary shareholders on the register at the close of business on August 3, 1983.

The annual report and accounts will be posted on July 26, 1983. Additional copies can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh.

July 4th 1983 will be Independence of America Day

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

Unconditionally guaranteed by

CITICORP

Notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest for the second one-month sub-period has been fixed at 10¹/₁₆% per annum and that the interest payable for the second one-month sub-period in respect of US\$10,000 nominal of the Notes will be US\$81.08. This amount will accrue towards the interest payment due August 31, 1983.

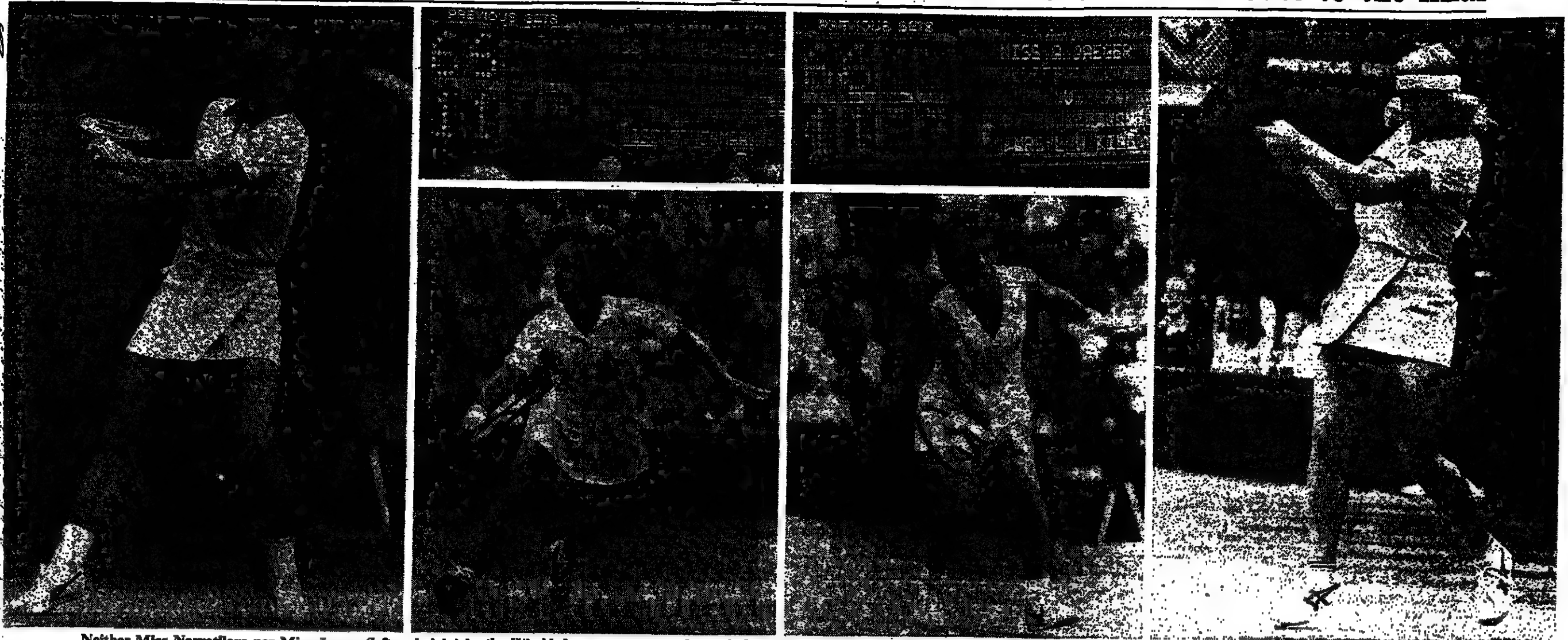
July 1, 1983, London
By: Citibank N.A. (CSI Dept), Agent Bank

CITIBANK

The Royal Bank of Scotland Mortgage Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 1 July 1983 its Mortgage Rate will be increased to 11¹/₄ per cent per annum

Wimbledon: Miss Navratilova and Miss Jaeger take the short and one-sided route to the final



Neither Miss Navratilova nor Miss Jaeger (left and right) let the Wimbledon grass grow under their feet yesterday. They scythed down Miss Vermaak (left, centre) and Mrs King with unceremonious speed.

Veteran with 20 titles cannot concede 21 years

By David Miller

Anyone at Wimbledon yesterday could have been forgiven for supposing that the 19-year-old American was making a mistake by taking on the 20-year-old British player. But the semi-finalist at the Wimbledon tournament, it was not to go and make a local telephone call and inadvertently lose a whole set.

Poor Billie Jean King. The consolation for the women's campaigner for women's equality was that she was the only woman to have lost a set in the semi-finals of the Wimbledon tournament. It was not to go and make a local telephone call and inadvertently lose a whole set.

There is a story that Fred Perry, walking onto court for the 1934 men's final with Jack Crawford, warned him that one could never forget that one was playing in front of 15,000 people. Crawford promptly sublimated in the first game and was beaten in straight sets.

Perhaps Mrs King should have tried that yesterday though she did not think it would have worked. Goldilocks at the other end kept drilling the ball back past her on all sides with devastating accuracy that she began to take shape of a Wimbledon champion.

Mrs King, in fact, made her first Wimbledon semi-finalist after a career of being a professional tennis player. She was not to be overruled by her husband, the famous tennis player, who was equally convinced that she never indulged in psychological warfare.

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Mrs King's head falls after she is let down by the court

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

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Miss Jaeger is not the most fleet-footed of players but compensates for that by quick-witted anticipation. Yesterday her service and overhead were both impressive, indicating that she is learning her trade on grass. She used the court well and in the second set there came a time when, whereas Mrs King was making mistakes that were not even forced on her, Miss Jaeger seemed to have lost the normal human capacity for error. She was not using a racket any more; it was more of a conductor's baton, dictating the tempo and mood of the match.

There is not much to be said about the second singles. Miss Vermaak, who was playing her ninth Wimbledon, knows what to do on grass but at this level she lacks the qualities to do it. She was neither quick enough to contain Miss Navratilova nor strong enough to attack her.

Miss Navratilova is the greatest player of her type since Margaret Court. The power of her game was so sticky disciplined that it seemed effortless. She was a machine of a player and the machine was putting away just as efficiently, no more, as the occasion demanded.

The men's semi-finals, to be played today, have acquired additional uncertainty because John Newcombe, the Australian player who won Wimbledon three times, believes that John McEnroe will beat Ivan Lendl in their semi-final match at Wimbledon today.

Newcombe, who won the men's title in 1967, 1970 and 1971, says: "There is one big difference between the two. McEnroe is a natural grass court player and Lendl is not. And, at Wimbledon, the fact could decide the match."

McEnroe's instincts are to serve fast and come into the net to volley. Lendl has been brought up to serve fast but not necessarily come in. He is a big, powerful player and, if it should be a great match and Lendl seems confident enough. But I feel McEnroe must be favourite.

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Why Swedes with the Borg look will quickly be forgotten

By Geoffrey Green

When Fleming and McEnroe, of the United States, overplayed Jarryd and Simonsson, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, to reach their fifth Wimbledon doubles final in six years (they won in 1979 and 1981) it was merely one of many disappointing matches yesterday.

The Americans started as favourites but one hardly expected the Swedish partnership to be treated in so cavalier a fashion. After all, only last month they won the doubles title in France and the previous evening had put out Brian Gottfried and Paul McNamee, one of the most dynamic pairs around.

It is said that the only thing worse than being talked about is being forgotten. Here was a contest of which there was little to talk about and a lot to be forgotten. The whole tiresome affair was like trying to light

damp coal. After the opening two sets the Swedish pair moderately redeemed themselves but in the end we were left with little but debris.

Jarryd and Simonsson were caught in a recession and finally went out of business. They thought and played in clichés. The winners were too flexible and understood the geometrical angles and covering required of doubles play, though they were scarcely of the American vintage of Lott and Van Ryn who won a great five set victory over Bruggen and Cochet in 1931.

All the Swedes these days have imitated their god, Bjorn Borg, with the two handed backhand. There, really, the similarity ends. Both Jarryd and Simonsson were of this genre who found the American volleying speed too hot to handle.

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Why Britain must eat its heart out on Sandown's annual Hongkong day

Where betting is money in the bank. Where betting is money in the bank. Where betting is money in the bank.

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Gorytus hit by new problem

Another setback in the unhappy career of Gorytus was revealed by his trainer, Dick Hearn, last night. The horse may now be forced to miss his intended comeback race, the 2,000 Guineas Stakes, at Sandown on Saturday.

A spokesman for the East Herts stable said: "Gorytus has had a slight training setback today and a decision will not be made until tomorrow morning as to whether he runs in the eclipse."

Gorytus was hailed as the horse of the decade when winning his first two races last year, but then everything started to go wrong. His spectacular flop in the Dewhurst Stakes, where he was tailed off, has still not been explained, and he has only raced once this year, when fifth in the 2,000 Guineas. He was taken out of the Derby on the eve of the race because of the heavy ground.

Reid is banned for third time in a year. John Reid, the jockey, has been banned for the third time in a year for the Jockey Club disciplinary proceedings. He was found guilty of careless riding and was fined £1,000.

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Brighton

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RACING

Yesterday's results

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Time to go overboard for Ferryman at Sandown

By Michael Seely

This afternoon sees the seventh anniversary of Hong-kong day at Sandown Park. Four companies with business connections with the Crown Colony have contributed to the prize money and the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club have generously given the £10,500 added to the day's principal race which is named in their honour.

The enormous wealth of this pillar of the Far East turf is generated by the revenues from gambling. All those who like to take a chance will be tantalised by the open nature of this interesting programme.

David Elsworth may well hold the key which can unlock the secret of the Jardine Handicap. The Hampshire trainer sent many Ascot punters home happy by landing the coveted Royal Hunt Cup and Wokingham Stakes double with Mighty Fly and Melinda.

The former policeman Angela Winfield's Melinda was heavily backed for the Stewards' Cup yesterday and is now clear favourite at 6-1. Elsworth may



David Elsworth, trainer of Ferryman (4.10 Sandown)

also be represented in the big sprint by the seven-year-old, Ferryman, who can also capture today's five furlong sprint en route to Goodwood.

Ferryman is a sharp old horse. His two victories last season included a half-length defeat of Vaigly Star at level weights at Newmarket. Then on this course in October when ridden by Paul Cook, Ferryman helped to win the UK v US jockeys' match for the horse side when proving too strong for Cash Asmusen and Bold Hawk. At Bath in May Ferryman was attempting an impossible task at the weights when trying to concede 10lbs to the subsequent Epsom winner, Little Star.

The handicapper has not only lifted his guard a trifle with Ferryman. He has also given chances to Steel Charger and Mummy's Treasure; both this pair will be hard to beat after their fine efforts against Jonaris in the Gosforth Park Cup last Friday night.

Steel Charger finished fourth despite being badly drawn. And

Mummy's Treasure might well have prevailed instead of finishing second if the five-year-old had not veered from a true line in the closing stages.

The chance of Manilow was also to be respected despite a 7lb penalty for his recent victory at Lingfield. Bri-Edea will make a bold bid to defy top weight. However, Ferryman appears to be so favourably treated not only with Jack Berry's remarkable old sprinter but also with other horses in the race, that he is a firm selection.

The bloodstock firm of J H Minet are giving a reward for the most successful trainer of the day. The prize consists of a return air fare for two to Hongkong/£500 in spending money. These are not bad pickings judged by any standards, and Geoffrey Wraggs has grounds for thinking that he may be the lucky man.

Remarkably, the Newmarket trainer has not had reason to stand in the winner's enclosure since Tenebris's victory in the Derby. However Mill Plan-

tation and Deutschmark appear to be reasonably treated in the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club trophy and in the Incheape Stakes respectively.

Mill Plantation ran well in competitive handicaps on several occasions last season. Notably when beating Iowa in the Andy Capp Handicap at Redcar, and when finishing a close third to Balmaine in the ATS Trophy at Newbury. Mill Plantation may have the most to fear from Basil Boy, Mismar Reef and Grand Unit.

Sandown Park

Total: Double 3.05, 4.10. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.40

Draw advantage: low numbers best

[Television (TV) 2.35, 3.05, and 3.40 races]

2.00 WAYPOINT STAKES (2-y-o maidens fillies: £3,586: 7f) (16 runners)

- 102 AUBURN (J. P. O'Brien) 8-11
- 103 DASHING LIGHT (G. Moore) 8-11
- 104 DASHING LIGHT (G. Moore) 8-11
- 105 DASHING LIGHT (G. Moore) 8-11
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3 Blue Brocade, 2-10; 4-10; 5-10; 6-10; 7-10; 8-10; 9-10; 10-10; 11-10; 12-10; 13-10; 14-10; 15-10; 16-10; 17-10; 18-10; 19-10; 20-10; 21-10; 22-10; 23-10; 24-10; 25-10; 26-10; 27-10; 28-10; 29-10; 30-10; 31-10; 32-10; 33-10; 34-10; 35-10; 36-10; 37-10; 38-10; 39-10; 40-10; 41-10; 42-10; 43-10; 44-10; 45-10; 46-10; 47-10; 48-10; 49-10; 50-10; 51-10; 52-10; 53-10; 54-10; 55-10; 56-10; 57-10; 58-10; 59-10; 60-10; 61-10; 62-10; 63-10; 64-10; 65-10; 66-10; 67-10; 68-10; 69-10; 70-10; 71-10; 72-10; 73-10; 74-10; 75-10; 76-10; 77-10; 78-10; 79-10; 80-10; 81-10; 82-10; 83-10; 84-10; 85-10; 86-10; 87-10; 88-10; 89-10; 90-10; 91-10; 92-10; 93-10; 94-10; 95-10; 96-10; 97-10; 98-10; 99-10; 100-10; 101-10; 102-10; 103-10; 104-10; 105-10; 106-10; 107-10; 108-10; 109-10; 110-10; 111-10; 112-10; 113-10; 114-10; 115-10; 116-10; 117-10; 118-10; 119-10; 120-10; 121-10; 122-10; 123-10; 124-10; 125-10; 126-10; 127-10; 128-10; 129-10; 130-10; 131-10; 132-10; 133-10; 134-10; 135-10; 136-10; 137-10; 138-10; 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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cereals AM, News, sport, traffic information and weather details available to everyone with a television set - with or without a teletext facility.
- 6.30 Breakfast Time: with Saffa Scott and Nick Ross. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; Breakfast Time doctor (between 6.45 and 7.00); Gardening (7.30-7.45); Morning papers review (7.30-8.45); Food and Cooking (8.45-9.00).
- 1.00 News After Hours with Michael Buerk and Sandi Marshall. 1.27 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines: 1.30 Postman Pat (1).
- 1.45 Wimbledon 83: Live coverage of the semi-finals of the Men's Singles (the final takes place on Sunday). Further coverage on BBC 1 at 8.15. There is also coverage on BBC2 this afternoon at 4.15, with Match of the Day at 10.20 tonight.
- 4.20 Play School: see BBC 2 entry at 10.30am for details.
- 4.45 Roger and Co: cartoonists on parade. With Ward Allen and Ken Wood (1).
- 5.00 Newsworld Extra: with John Craven and Paul McDowell. 10 Minutes Extra: Episode 7 of the drama serial set in the New Zealand goldfields of the last century (1).
- 5.40 News: with Jan Leeming. 6.00 South East at Six.
- 6.15 Wimbledon 83: We see the best of the action from the semi-finals of the Men's Singles. Plus highlights of other matches.
- 7.30 Odd One Out: Five new contestants challenge last week's champion in this game in which the players have to say which word, picture or music cue they think is the one that does not belong. Cheerfully compered by Paul Daniels.
- 8.00 The Time of Your Life: Another film in this series in which Noel Edmunds hears from somebody well known about the day which made all the difference to his or her life. The identity of tonight's subject is being kept secret.
- 8.30 International Athletics: The U-Bx Challenge Cup, from Birmingham. Taking part are teams from England, Poland, Austria and Belgium. So far, England have not been beaten at home. Tonight's contestants are expected to include Steve Overt, Steve Cram and Phil Brown. Further coverage at 10.50.
- 9.00 News: with Michael Buerk. Also weather prospects for the weekend.
- 9.25 Cagney and Lacey: The two police women are assigned to track down the fellow police officer who is beating his wife with Sharon Gless and Tyme Daly.
- 10.15 Celena: The Welsh entertainer Celena Duncanson is supported by Maseal.
- 10.45 News headlines. And weather forecasts.
- 10.50 International Athletics: Back to the Alexander Stadium in Birmingham for further coverage of the U-Bx Challenge Cup. The commentators: David Coleman, Ron Pickering and Stuart Sedgwick.
- 11.30 Film: Timepass (19) British-made thriller about a journalist (Gene Nelson) who, believing that a body found in the Thames is that of a famous physicist, (Peter Arne) investigates the death and finds himself in a dangerous race against time. Director: Ken Hughes. Ends at 12.55.

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning, Britain. With Anne Diamond, Nick Owen. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Barbara Woodhouse at 8.30; Checkout at 8.45; Today's papers (with David Rappaport) at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Sport at 7.45; Fantasy Time (Sonia Ritchmond) at 8.05; TV Preview (with Jimmy Greaves) at 8.35; Diet with Diana Dore, at 8.45; Mad Lizzie at 8.15. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames News Headlines: 9.30 For Saturday Mornings; 9.55 Hatters and Trappers; 10.15 Caring and Sharing; 10.35 French Programme; 10.55 Baby's first year; 11.15 The Coastline; 11.15 Sateley Station (Weston Park, Stroud); 11.44 Insight paper.
- 12.00 Topper's Tales (money for Christmas; 12.10 Rainbow; sneezing (1); 12.30 Do It Herself; Joinery for the handy worker. Plus making stained artwork).
- 1.00 News from ITN: 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: Rural Enterprise. How the young are helping to save the life of the Northumberland; 2.30 Ladies Man: Comedy series about an American magazine for women. With Lawrence Pressman and Louise Sorens.
- 2.30 Racing from Sandown: It is Hong Kong Day, so many Chinese visitors will be watching the 2.35, 3.05 Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club Trophy handicaps, and the 3.35.
- 4.00 Children's TV: Rainbow (1); 4.20 Twenty Five: cartoon; 4.25 Animals in Action: What Man has done to preserve animal life; 4.50 Freebie Hits on the hoop: featuring and young creators of hats put on a fashion show; 5.15 Young Doctors: Drama series about life in an American hospital.
- 5.45 News: 6.00 The 6 o'clock show: with Michael Aspel and Janet Street-Porter. A live, and lively, news show.
- 7.00 Winner Takes All: The Jimmy Tarbuck-hosted general knowledge gambling game returns. It will run for 14 weeks.
- 7.30 The Brander: Comedy, co-starring Peter Bowles and George Cole as unlikely brothers-in-law. Tonight's financial problems (i.e. no money) impinge on the life of one of them (Bowles) (1).
- 8.00 Hewell Five-O: The targets this week are a large smuggling ring and a dangerous drugs dealer. With Jack Lord and James MacArthur (1).
- 9.00 The Gentle Touch: Maggie's Luck. It is a busy time for Detective-inspector Maggie Forbes (Jill Gascoine). On her place, a hit-and-run driver who had killed a child, and a robbery at the home of a leading public figure (1).
- 10.00 News from ITN.
- 10.30 Shades of Darkness: Seaton's Aunt Two of Walter de la Mare's stories have been merged in Ken Taylor's drama. (See Choice).
- 11.30 The London Programme: The evening of London. Part one of a two-part investigation into the desertion of the capital by business interests and the public at large, concentrates on the new growth areas around Newbury and Reading. Magazines referred to as the Silicon Strip or The Golden Triangle.
- 12.10 Close: Brian Blessed reads a poem by Vernon Watkins.



Mary Morris in Seaton's Aunt (ITV, 10.30pm)

Chaucer's son, who philosophizes the ghostly relative in SEATON'S AUNT (ITV, 10.30pm) as she forges the love between her thin lips, wishes gloomily by her presence, which she is convinced is an old hag, in league with the Devil. If you know your Walter de la Mare, you will know that it is a vision of a very different kind of respect that the young lady has in mind when she thinks of her aunt. "She's living off me - a cannibal feast - and she's a spider," he complains to his school comrade. De la Mare wrote what looks to me like a perfectly shaped story about possession, with a tragic and sensible resolution. Ken Taylor, writer of tonight's screenplay, obviously finds the original ending unsatisfactory because he has tacked on a few pages from another de la Mare story, The

CHOICE

Quincunx. The transplant is not badly done; it is just that, in my opinion the operation did not need performing. Mary Morris in Seaton's Aunt to the rescue. Or to the death. In this classic tale of unease, life and death are interchangeable. Miss Morris goes patchily support from the rest of the cast which, I suspect, is why tonight's play grips less than it ought to. Whatever the pretext, it is always a pleasure to be given another chance to appraise Kenneth Clark's series.

CIVILISATION. The rerun of the whole 13-part series begins tonight (BBC 2, 7.45). It is, however, most sad that the death of Lord Clark, in May, that prompted the

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University (until 8.10). Maths: Applying Matrices; 8.25 Flavour and Fragrance; 8.55 Steel Castings; 7.25 Communication Skills; 7.45 Computing; Fitting Curves.
- 10.30 Play School: Shirley Gay's story Archie and Aunty (also on BBC1, at 4.20); Closedown at 10.55.
- 4.15 Wimbledon: The big event of the day is, of course, the semi-final in the Men's Singles. We see live coverage and, at 10.20 tonight there are highlights. Commentary by Dan Maskall, John Barrett, Barry Norman, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans.
- 7.40 News: with subtitles. And weather prospects.
- 7.45 Civilisation: Re-run of the highly praised 13-part series in which the late Kenneth Clark defined what western civilisation meant to him. The films were first screened 14 years ago. Tonight's film, The Skin of Our Teeth, covers the Dark Ages - roughly from 400AD to 1000AD. There is a brief introduction about the Grasso-Roman world, and why it collapsed (1). (See Choice).
- 8.25 Gardens' World: From Serenade in Ruitel, Camille expert Raymond Elvion shows us some new varieties and offers some advice on the best time to prune - and how to do it. Also, a progress report on Geoff Hamilton's organic garden; and Mary Spiller wages war on pests and weeds.
- 9.00 My Music: Steve Race, in the chair and a piano, puts questions to Denis Norden, Ian Wallace, Frank Muir and John Amis, all of whom, ultimately, have to sing for their supper.
- 9.25 Maybury: Second and final part of Douglas Watkinson's story about an epileptic, New Gods for Old. Tonight's installment sees the young sufferer, (Kenneth Branagh) enrolling in college and arriving at his new digs with a girl (Cathryn Harrison). But there is still much more work for his psychiatrist Eddie Ross (Patrick Stewart) to do on him before he can come to terms with himself, and with life. Also starring Nancy Nichols, Mimi Rogers and Lisa Tremain.
- 10.20 Wimbledon 83: Highlights from today's play in the semi-finals of the Men's Singles. And there is expert comment on the prospects for tomorrow's big event - the final of the Ladies' Singles. With Desmond Lynam and Gerald Williams.
- 11.00 Newsworld: Bulletins and analysis from the usual team, headed by John Tusa, Peter Snow and Donald MacKinnon. Ends at 12.00 approximately.

CHANNEL 4

- 5.30 Countdown: Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whitley. The referee is Gyles Brandreth. This is the second semi-final. Ash Hill, or Philip Nelkin will meet Dore Bald or Maurice Packman for a place in the final, which can be seen tomorrow (Closedown) at 7.05.
- 6.00 Switch: Pop music show for the younger viewer. Presented as usual by Yvonne French and Graham Fletcher-Cook. Tonight's featured bands are Slade, The Thompson Twins.
- 7.00 Channel Four News: The Friday Alternative: How ITN collects, and selects, its foreign news; and an item on a new in the comprehensive education system.
- 8.00 Jazz on Four: Recorded on stage at the Barbican Centre in London - Sara Vaughan and Billy Eckstine, her life-long friend. It was the first time these two American artists had sung together in Britain (and, it is thought, the last too).
- 8.30 Jack London's Tales on the Keyhole: Film. The final in this series of dramas, narrated by Orson Welles. Stephen McMillan stars as the gold prospector in desperate straits. Frozen, suffering from acute without food, without sled or dogs, he hits upon a murderous plan of survival. He will lie in wait with his rifle, waiting for three men, carrying loads of money, who are expected to pass along the trail.
- 8.40 The Dancing, songs and musical jokes, in a mélange from Italy that relies heavily on technical trickery.
- 10.00 Cheese: Comedy series set in a Boston saloon bar. Tonight a television commercial agent (Barbara Babcock) makes Sean (Ted Danson) offer he cannot refuse. He relishes the prospect of recapturing the attention of the American public after being out of the limelight for so long.
- 10.30 Benjamin Zephaniah - Pen Rhythmic Poet. A film about the young Rastafarian poet and musician, born in Birmingham and spent two years in jail and is now well-known for his ranting stage performances.
- 11.30 Film: Performance (1970) Much praised, and much discussed, starring James Fox as the vicious gangster on the run who moves in with a former pop star (Mick Jagger) who shares a flat with two girls (Anita Pallenberg and Michelle Breton). Co-starring John Huston, Alan Cumming and Anthony Valentine. Directors: Nicolas Roeg, Donald Cammell. Ends at 1.25.

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing.
- 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
- 6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.25 Weather, 7.55, 8.00 Today's News 7.25, 8.00 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Summary 7.45 (Repeat for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
- 9.00 Desert Island Discs, Peter Maxwell Davies, the composer.
- 10.00 International Assignment: BBC correspondents on a contemporary issue.
- 10.30 Travel: Programme New First Start by Katherine Mansfield. The reader is Elizabeth Proud.
- 10.45 Daily Service: Radio 4's New Service.
- 11.00 News: Travel.
- 11.30 You the Jury. A current/controversial issue. The material is: Trade unions should fully support job sharing as one means of reducing unemployment.
- 11.45 The World at Six: The Manx Shearwater.
- 12.00 News.
- 12.05 Foul and Fair. Interview with new consumer affairs minister Alex Fletcher.
- 12.27 My Music, Quiz. 12.55 Weather; 1.00 News.
- 1.15 The World at Six: 1.40 The Anchors 1.55 Shipping.
- 2.02 Women's Hour from Manchester, includes an interview with circus proprietor Tania Hassan.
- 3.00 News.
- 3.02 The King Must Die by Mary Renault (4). Michael Beckwith's adaptation.
- 4.00 News.
- 4.02 Just After Four. Tom Oddy talks about his life on the road.

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather.
- 7.00 News.
- 7.05 Morning Concert. Offenbach (Overture: La Vie parisienne). Mozart's concertos. Verdi (Barcarolle No 5 in F sharp minor, Ravel (La Valse).
- 8.00 News.
- 8.05 Morning Concert (continued). J C Bach, Gibbons, J S Bach, Camp, Mozart, includes Bach's Flute Sonata in minor (BWV 1034) and Mozart's Horn Quintet (K 407).
- 9.00 News.
- 9.05 This Week's Composer. Tallis: records. With the Cantors in Solemnity and the Clerks of Dunelm. Includes the Mass (Puer natus est nobis).
- 10.00 Play Music by BBC. The performer is Martin Roscoe. Includes Elton John's 2 in G.7.
- 10.55 Northern Sinfonia of England. Schubert, Sibelius, Holst, Mahler. The Holst work is the Double Concerto.
- 11.30 The Sea. Songs by Ireland, Haydn, Schubert, Wolf, Puccini, Schumann, and others. The singers: Sarah Walker, Jonathan Summers; with Roger Vignoles as accompanist.
- 12.15 Midday Concert. BBC Concert Orchestra. Part 1: Schubert's overture, Bruch (Romance in A minor for violin and orchestra).
- 1.00 News.
- 1.05 Six Continents.
- 1.20 Midday Concert. Part 2: Brahms (Piano Concerto No 2). 1.45 News. 1.50 The English String Quartet play the Op 50 No 3 and the Op 50 No 5.
- 2.00 The British Symphony. Alwyn (No 5). First (Edmund) String Quartet play the Op 50 No 3 and the Op 50 No 5.
- 2.15 News.
- 2.20 The British Symphony. Alwyn (No 5). First (Edmund) String Quartet play the Op 50 No 3 and the Op 50 No 5.
- 2.30 The British Symphony. Alwyn (No 5). First (Edmund) String Quartet play the Op 50 No 3 and the Op 50 No 5.
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